# The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI.....NO. 6456. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.


## CONGRESS.

### Mr. Trumbull Obstructing the Tariff in the Senate.

### He Makes a Political Speech Without Provocation.

### June 3 Fixed Upon for the Final Adjournment.

### Defeat of the Habeas Corpus (Kuklax) Bill in the House.

### A Test Vote on the Senate Civil Rights Bill.

### Members of the Thirty-Seventh Congress Amnestied by Special Act.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The temper of both Houses is to adjourn at the earliest practicable moment. To that end and the expediting of public business, Mr. SHERMAN reported yesterday, as the sense of the Finance Committee, that debate on the pending Tariff bill be limited to five-minute speeches. Mr. TRUMBULL objected, so it came up again today in regular order. It was curious as well as lamentable to see Mr. TRUMBULL'S tactics at that moment. The time for adjournment was absolutely fixed at 12 o'clock to-morrow, the resolution of June 3 not having been acted upon; yet Mr. TRUMBULL at once prepared himself for a long political speech, and did it with unusual deliberation. His first essay was an arraignment of the record of the Republican Party for its alleged measures of centralization of the past few years, the tendency to encroach upon constitutional limitations, and he considered this proposition to limit debate, which, by the way, is done every day in the House, and not unfrequently in the Senate, as an instance of these encroachments. But Mr. TRUMBULL labored heavily in his part. If there is any political sin in the record of the Republican Party, he has been such a leading sinner that he made only an awkward mess of it. After going in for nearly an hour Mr. SHERMAN and Mr. MORRILL began to show him up in the light of delaying the public business for mere political purposes. Mr. SHERMAN warned him of the responsibility he was taking before the country in thus interjecting a political speech when time was so precious. Finally Mr. TRUMBULL began apparently to see that he was damaging only himself, and he subsided. Mr. SHERMAN then agreed that the five minutes limitation should only apply to the amendments to the bill, when Mr. SUMNER withdrew his objection, and the five minutes limitation was ordered by unanimous consent.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT AT LAST FIXED.

The Senate finally concurred in the resolution of the House, of yesterday, to adjourn Monday, June 3, at 12 o'clock. There was an effort to make it Wednesday, June 5, but this was beaten because it was a disagreement from the House. During the debate Mr. TIPTON exhibited such a desire to learn what time the trains left for Philadelphia as to beget serious doubts of his loyalty to Greeleyism. The time left is regarded as sufficient for the transaction of all really important business. In the Senate there remain three appropriation bills and the Tariff bill, only one of the former, to wit, the Sundry Civil, will take any time. The Tariff bill will be ready to go to Conference Committee by Thursday evening. In the House it is desirable to reach, if possible, the Civil Right bill and the Amendatory Enforcement bill, which can be passed by a majority vote if reached in regular order. There need be no difficulty in adjourning at the time fixed, if Congress works as it usually does in its closing hours.

DEFEAT OF THE HABEAS CORPUS BILL.

The House today substantially decided by a square vote that it will not pass the Senate Kuklux Habeas Corpus Suspension bill, even if it should be reached in regular order. Judge POLAND moved to suspend the rules, and take from the Speaker's table, and pass the bill, which motion required two-thirds. The vote was 94 yeas (all Republicans) and 108 nays, (eighty-five Democrats and twenty-three Republicans,) not only not two-thirds but not even a majority. Judge POLAND then stated that had a majority voted for the bill, it was his intention to report from the Joint Committee on the Insurrectionary States, which is authorized to report at any time, a precisely similar bill, which a majority could have passed, but as it was he would not do so. The Republicans who voted in the negative were Ambler and Garfield, of Ohio; Burchard, Farnsworth, and Hay, of Illinois; Kellogg and Strong, of Connecticut; Cotton, Donnan, and McCreary, of Indiana; Hale and Peters, of Maine; Blair, of Indiana; Stoughton, of Michigan; Sheldon and Sypher, of Louisiana; Smith and Willard, of Vermont; Finkelnburg, of Missouri; Goodrich, of New-York; Lowe, of Kansas, Morphis, of Mississippi, and Whitely, of Georgia. Several of these men are claimed for "Liberalism;" but there is not a Greeleyite among them, unless it be MORPHIS, of Mississippi, BLAIR, HAY, FARNSWORTH, and the others recited, the moment it became necessary to swallow GREELEY,

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, subsequently moved to take the Senate Civil Rights bill from the Speaker's table, and pass it. This was done to obtain a test vote as with the Kuklux bill, and to put members on the record. There were 113 votes in favor and 85 against, which would have required a change of 19 votes to achieve the required two-thirds. Not a Republican voted against the proposition, and not a Democrat in its favor. There are a number of Democrats who admit that the Civil Rights bill in the Carpenter substitute, which comes from the Senate, is unobjectable abstractly and legally, there being nothing in it which is not secured to everybody in common law. But these men either voted against the bill or "dodged," thus demonstrating their fitness to support such a candidate as HORACE GREELEY.

ENFORCEMENT.

Judge BINGHAM also tried, unsuccessfully, to pass the Senate Enforcement act in the same manner, in an amended form. The vote on this was 115 to 85, with no deviation from party.

SPECIAL AMNESTY.

By a vote of 40 to 89, the House today passed a Special Amnesty act relieving ALEX R. BOTELER, of West Virginia, and JOHN YOUNG BROWN, of Kentucky, of all disabilities. Both of these were members of the Thirty-seventh Congress, and therefore excepted from the general Amnesty act. The House thus showed its willingness to make amnesty even more general than at present.

THE FISHERIES.

Prof. SPENCER F. BAIRD, of the Smithsonian Institute, will, while prosecuting his investigations into the subject of the fisheries, this Summer, make his head-quarters at Eastport, Me. He will start for Eastport in about two weeks, and remain away till September. He has arranged to have one or two assistants with the Coast Survey party working during the season in waters contiguous to the New-England coast, and will through them obtain dredgings of sucal waters frequented by fish of certain species. During the Summer he will make a study of the fish frequenting the Bay of Fundy and the Newfoundland Banks.

ILLNESS OF MR. COX.

The condition of Hon. S. S. COX, who is lying very ill at the Arlington, is such to-night as to give uneasiness to his friends.

THE TARIFF AND TAX.

The Senate made very good progress today on the Tariff bill, and got through substantially with all the tariff provisions, save a few which were reserved, and at the evening session progressed on the internal revenue portion as far as tobacco. Very few changes were made from the Committee's amendments. Gen. LOGAN finally carried his point on paper, and got all varieties of paper reduced to the uniform rate of twenty-two and a half per cent. ad valorem. Books were excepted, and remain as under the existing law. Saltpetre was fixed, on motion of Mr. POMEROY, at one cent per pound for crude, one cent and a half for partially refined, and two cents per pound for refined. In the tree list no especial changes were made. Old brass and clippings or waste of brass, fit only for remanufacture, were stricken out. In the evening session the Senate progressed rapidly, reaching page fifty of the bill and the section which makes a uniform tax on tobacco. The Committee's amendments were uniformly agreed to, but in all the important changes final action was reserved. Thus was the case with the clauses putting hides on the free list, and logs, unmanufactured timber and ship timber, and all materials used in shipbuilding on the free list. The Senate amendment cutting out the House provision for the payment of one-third customs duties in gold was reserved, and will make considerable discussion, as will also the other clauses reserved. The Committee's amendment placing the consolidated whisky tax at seventy cents was agreed to without much discussion. A long debate occurred on the uniform twenty-four cents tobacco tax. Gen. LOGAN opposed it, against nearly all the Southern Senators, but it was very evident that the propositiou has a majority. The Senate adjourned with an amendment pending, offered by Mr. SHERMAN, to restore the sixteen and thirty-two cent taxes; the former to be levied only on the very cheapest kind of tobacco. The amendment providing that whatever change is made shall not go into effect until July, was adopted. The only clause in the portion of the bill remaining to be read, which will occasion any considerable discussion, is that relating to the bonded warehouses.

THE NON-PARTISAN TRIBUNE.

The poor young men of the *Tribune* who starve daily unless their craving maws are filled with malignant falsehood or puerile sensation wherewith to assail the Administration, or some member of it, fed fat their grudges yesterday with a silly story about a conspiracy on the part of the President's friends to keep Congress here by holding back the Appropriation bills until a Kuklux law is passed. Before their ink was dry the President's friends had ordered an adjournment on June 3, and enough of them had been there on their own view of the President's desire to defeat the Kuklux bill in the House. It has come to this that these poor young men are at last so incapable even in their work of slander that the warp will not hold while the woof is filling.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive Session, confirmed the following nominations today:

*Consuls*—David K. Hobart, of Maine, at Windsor, N. S.; E. C. Lammp, of Florida, at Rio Grande, Brazil.

*Collectors of Customs*—Augustus Newton, *Jr.*, at Vicksburg, Miss.; Richard W. Mullen, at Teche, La.

*Registers of Land Offices*—Alfred James, at Los Angeles, California; Geo. H. Hand, at Yankton, Dakota.

*Postmasters*—Geo. H. Myers, at Appleton, Wis.; Eben Everett, at Santa Fé, New-Mexico.

*Miscellaneous.*—George Tiffany, receiver of public moneys at Los Angeles, Cal.; Charles Adams, Agent for the Los Pinos Indians in Colorado; Capt. Henry A. Ellis, restored to a Captaincy in the Fifteenth Infantry.

*Appointments and Naval Promotions.*—Henry P. Harvey and M. H. simmons, to be Assistant Surgeons; Second Assistant Engineer C. A. Uber, to be First Assistant on the retired list: Commodore Augustus L. Case, to be Rear-Admiral; Capt. R. T. Nichols, to be Commodore; Commander James S. Thornton, to be Captain; Lieut.-Commanders Chas. L. Franklin and George Dewey, to be Commanders; Masters Adolph Marix, R. R. Ingersoll and R. M. G. Brown, to be Lieutenants; Ensign T. Dix Bolles, to be Master.

## AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

### Mr. Thomas Hughes Protests Against the Derby Adjournment—A Sensation.

LONDON, May 28.—A lively sensation was created in the House of Commons this evening by a bold protest from Mr. THOMAS HUGHES against horse-racing and the usual adjournment of Parliament for the Derby Day, which occurs to-morrow.

Mr. GLADSTONE moved that the House adjourn until Thursday.

Mr. HUGHES, on arising to oppose the motion, was received with ironical cheers and laughter He pointed to the fact that the House adjourned only two hours on Ascension Day for divine worship, and now propose to adjourn twenty four hours for the Derby. It was incompatible with the dignity of the Commons to recognize horse-racing. The English race courses had introduced the most corrupt and insidious system of gambling which had ever disgraced any country. While he was opposed to this species of amusement, he believed in manly sports, like international boat-races, cricket and other salutary competitions of human strength and pluck, and thought they should be encouraged.

The motion for adjournment was carried by a vote of 212 to 58.

### A Parliamentary Vacation—The Anglo-American Treaty—The Chance of Invasion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, May 18, 1872.

Both Houses of Parliament adjourned on Monday for the Whitsuntide holidays, after receiving assurances from the Ministry that the position they had taken up in regard to the Anglo-American Treaty would not be departed from, and being encouraged to expect that the compact would yet be saved. The rest of the week has been passed in suspense. The telegrams from America, in successive editions of the papers, have been eagerly scanned, and people are still reluctant to believe that an arrangement is impossible. There is a strong feeling that the respective Governments have not had fair play in the matter, and that the difficulties of this task have been increased by the anxiety of political opponents to make capital out of a diplomatic failure. Lord RUSSEL'S language in regard to the American Government is universally condemned. No statesman with a prospect of assuming the responsibilities of office would ever have given vent to such splenetic and reckless assertions; but Lord RUSSELL has retired from active public life; he knows he will never be a member of any Government again, and he seems to imagine that he can say anything he likes. The official correspondence was published yesterday, and there is one passage which has attracted attention, and which will be made the subject of inquiries when Parliament reassembles. It is the passage where Mr. FISH is reminded by Lord GRANVILLE that the "British High Commissioners objected to the adoption of a form of reference to the arbitrators which might from its vagueness be taken to permit the introduction of such claims, and that it was not until after lengthened discussions in the Commission that the terms of reference, as they now stand in the treaty, were settled." This would seem to imply that the introduction of the indirect claims was distinctly raised; whereas the impression hitherto has been that the question was simply left out of view, either by accident or by tacit agreement. It is argued that if there was "a lengthened discussion," the English Commissioners should have been upon their guard, and should have taken care that the language of the treaty was perfectly explicit.

"HISTORICUS" IN THE LION'S DEN.

Mr. VERNON HARCOURT, M. P., who is also known as "Historicus," and who has never been supposed to be deficient in audacity, has just performed a crowning feat. He has undertaken to lecture at the United Service Institution—a kind of club where officers of the army assemble to read papers and discuss military questions—on the folly of invasion panics, and to prove that the army is extravagantly large. This is, in its way, quite as good as VAN AMBURG putting his head in the lion's mouth. Perhaps Mr. HARCOURT will next lecture the parsons on the futility of sermons, and demonstrate to doctors the uselessness of physic and the duty of trusting to Providence rather than pills. He began by contrasting the strength of the army before the Crimean war and at the present moment. It had risen from fifty thousand to one hundred thousand. But what was the reason of this increase? It could not be the increase of Continental forces, because they had always been too numerous for us to attempt to compete with them; and besides, the question was not how many men a great Continental Power could muster, but how many could be thrown upon England's shores for the purpose of invasion? Assuming that England could promptly concentrate thirty thousand infantry, with reserves, ten thousand cavalry, five thousand engineers, and fifty batteries of field artillery, it was obvious that an invader, to have a reasonable chance of success, must be able to land at least an equal force. But where was an enemy to procure transports? France, in the Crimean and Roman expeditions, had to employ her men-of-war for this purpose. Only a country with a large mercantile marine would have transports at command; and as the Neutrality laws were extended, the hiring of transports would be checked. In the next place, supposing transports to be obtained, it would take some time to get the troops shipped. The embarkation of twenty-five thousand English troops from Varna occupied a fortnight; the passage to the Crimea took eight days in calm weather, and a month elapsed between the decision to set sail and the battle of the Alma. It appeared, therefore, that an army could not be transported by England in a hurry. England should always have sufficiently long notice of the impending danger, and could make preparations accordingly. Nothing could be easier, when an invading expedition was being got together, than to blockade the ports from which it was to set sail. England has forty-nine ironclads, France thirty-four, Prussia three, (and a fourth one building,) Russia five, (two building.) The United States, he asserted, had no ironclad "which could safely come across the Atlantic unaccompanied by a convoying vessel." If France, Russia, Prussia and America were to attack in combination, England would have ten first-class iron-clads over and above their united forces. Here are Mr. HARCOURT'S arguments against the possibility of an invasion arranged in order: First, the enemy could not get sufficient transports; second, his fleet could not cope with the English fleet; third, Englishmen would shut him up in his own ports; fourth, they would sink him at sea; fifth, they would blow him up with torpedoes the instant he touched English shores; sixth, the British army would eat up his army if ever it landed. It must be admitted that according to this version the invader would certainly not have a good time of it; but it is very easy on paper to settle these questions off-hand to one's own satisfaction. BOBADIL had his specific, too, against panics and invasions; and he had the advantage of being before Mr. HARCOURT in the date of his patent. Mr. HARCOURT was good enough to say that he would willingly maintain a strong fleet—so strong as to be overwhelming, and would trust to it rather than to the army, which, at the best, would still be miserably out of proportion to the gigantic hordes of the great continental Powers. Mr. HARCOURT'S military audience took his lecture very quietly. It was civilly pointed out to him that he had assumed, as a matter of course, that the invader would consult our convenience in carrying out his designs; that he had overlooked the possibility of feints and separate expeditions, and of the English fleet being distracted or sent off on a false scent; and that if everything was to depend on the fleet, the army might as well be got rid of altogether. It was also remarked that the payment of two lines of steamers at Hamburg and Bremen, 60,000 men could easily be transported to England. To say that the invasion of England would be a difficult job, and that Englishmen ought to rely, in the first instance at least, on the navy to keep off invaders, is only to repeat familiar truisms. But it might be suggested that England might be struck at seriously, and even vitally, without an actual descent upon her shores, and that in any case the existence of a strong army at the back of the fleet would be more likely to weigh with foreign Powers than all Mr. HARCOURT'S fine arguments. T. H. J.

## THE TREATY.

### No Communication Received from the British Government—Information Probable Today.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Up to 10½ o'clock to-night, no definite intelligence regarding the decision of the English Cabinet on the supplemental article had been received. Such intelligence as has been received from London indicates that the Ministry is hesitating over the amendments made by the Senate. The sharp questioning of Mr. GLADSTONE by Mr. DISRAELI and others last night, would send to make action more cautious than if the decision was to be made in the recess of Parliament. Hence it may be a day or two before a result is reached. Intelligence is expected to-morrow indicating the direction it will take. But *Keeler* was not so fortunate, and was distanced.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse $1,500, for horses that had never beaten 2:31; $900 to first, $400 to second, and $200 to third horse; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| D. Pfifer enters ch. g. Honest Dutchman | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| J. S. Parkes enters b. s. Dauntless | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| M. Boden enters br. g. J. H. Coleman | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| A. B. Baker enters b. g. Tom Keeler | 3 | 4 | dis. |
| J. Duiston enters br. g. Frank Palmer | 5 | dr. | |
| J. L. Doty enters s. g. Judge Scott | | dr. | |
| J. M. Pettit enters b. m. Sunbeam | | dr. | |

TIME.

| | Quarter. | Half. | Mile. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First heat | 36½ | 1:12½ | 2:28¼ |
| Second heat | 36½ | 1:11¾ | 2:27½ |
| Third heat | 36 | 1:11¾ | 2:26½ |

### Mr. Gladstone Still Refuses Further Information to the Opposition.

LONDON, May 28.—In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. GLADSTONE replied very briefly to the questions put last night by Messrs. DISRAELI and HORSMAN, concerning the supplemental article. He made no statement of importance, and added nothing to the information already possessed by the public on the subject.

The debate in the House of Commons last night on the supplemental article to the Treaty of Washington, and the reply of Mr. GLADSTONE to the question of Mr. DISRAELI relative thereto, form the subject of the leading editorial articles in the London morning journals. The answer of Mr. GLADSTONE is regarded as unsatisfactory, as it adds nothing to the information already obtained upon the subject.

## THE NEWFOUNDLAND DISASTER.

### Modification of the Report—Only Twelve Vessels Lost or Missing.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In regard to the account of a terrible disaster in Newfoundland, published in the TIMES this morning, I beg to state that I have letters and papers from St. Johns to the 14th of May, (the date the last mail steamer sailed thence,) and that no such disaster had occurred. Two steamers out of seventeen were lost in the ice, two brigs and a few coasting schooners.

At the Pine-street reading-room will be found a regular file of the *Newfoundland Commercial Journal*, giving the official clearances of all vessels for the seal fishery. Only nine names of vessels corresponding to your list of lost vessels are found therein, and in the list of arrivals at port from the seal fishery, four of those nine appear. As such a circumstantial statement in a paper of the standing of the TIMES may cause much anxiety to those having connections, business or social, with Newfoundland, I think it should not go unnoticed. The cable news passing through Newfoundland would instantly report any great calamity.

You may make such use of this letter as you see fit. I am, Sir, yours truly,

A. EMILIUS OUTERBRIDGE.

NO. 69 PEARL STREET, Tuesday, May 28, 1872.

### What Is Thought of the Disaster in Boston.

BOSTON, May 28.—The reported wholesale destruction of the Newfoundland whaling fleet is not credited here. A letter from St. Johns, N. F., by the last mail, says that twelve vessels in all are lost or missing, but the two or three missing have not been out so long as to be given up for lost. The crews of vessels known to be destroyed were all saved, except forty-five out of sixty men on the brig *Huntsman*. Twenty-nine of these men leave widows, with about 150 children, and subscriptions were being taken to obtain means for their support.

### An Act of Ruffianism.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning, on the Harlem steam-boat *Sylvan Stream*, as a son of LAWRENCE P. MOTT was quietly reading a newspaper, he was accidentally pushed against a ruffian, who became so angered that he seized a stool and dealt the boy a terrible blow on the head, inflicting a severe wound. Although young MOTT was entirely blameless, none of the hands interfered; so the assailant escaped, and disappeared when the steam-boat arrived at the dock. The occurrence caused much indignation among the passengers, who naturally feel that such ruffianism renders travel unsafe on the line.

## PROSPECT PARK.

### First Day of the Spring Trotting Meeting.

### A Fine Day and Large Attendance—Two Good Races—George and Honest Dutchman the Winners.

The Spring meeting of the Prospect Park Fair Ground Association was inaugurated yesterday, and was attended with all the "pomp and circumstance" usual with the meetings at this favorite course. The track was in excellent order, and the attendance was large and enthusiastic. The two races on the card were for three-minute and 2:31 horses, both of which proved interesting.

THE FIRST RACE.

Punctually at 3 o'clock the horses for the opening contest were summoned to appear, and the following answered the call, viz.: *George, Beckner, Sparton, Abdallah, Edwin Booth* and *Wallace*. *George* won the race, and his performance substantiated the impression at the Fleetwood meeting that his driver did not endeavor to win. The following is a summary:

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION, Tuesday, May 28.—Purse $600, for horses that had never beaten three minutes; $350 to first, $150 to second, and $100 to third horse; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. Paulding enters h. g. George | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| J. Wheeler enters blk. m. Eveline | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| J. Campbell enters b. s. Sparton | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| J. L. Doty enters br. g. Edwin Booth | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| T. Hoyt enters s. g. Wallace | 6 | 6 | 5 |
| A. Goldsmith enters b. s. Abdallah | 4 | 5 | dis. |

TIME.

| | Quarter. | Half. | Mile. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First heat | 35 | 1:15 | 2:34 |
| Second heat | 38½ | 1:16¼ | 2:36¾ |
| Third heat | 37 | 1:13 | 2:35¾ |

SECOND RACE.

This was for a purse of $1,500, for horses that had never beaten 2:31, which closed with the following seven entries viz.: *Judge Scott, J. H. Coleman, Honest Dutchman, Tom Keeler, Frank Palmer, Dauntless* and *Sunbeam*. The latter was drawn, and after scoring for the first heat, *Judge Scott* was also drawn, his driver being unable to get him off with the other horses. *Honest Dutchman* was the favorite against the field, and won the race in fine style, as will be gleaned from the following details:

FIRST HEAT.—After seven endeavors they were sent off, *Coleman* taking the lead, with *Tom Keeler* second, *Dutchman* third, *Frank Palmer* fourth, and *Dauntless* bringing up the rear. As they went to the turn *Coleman, Dutchman* and *Keeler* left their feet, but the latter ran up to the lead and passed the quarter pole in 36½ seconds, five lengths in the van of *Dauntless*, who had trotted fast and got the second place, *Coleman* laying up third. As they flew down the backstretch *Palmer* in his turn went up to second place, and *Dutchman* was third. *Keeler* passed the half-mile pole in 1:12½, six lengths in advance of *Palmer*, while *Dutchman* was third, and closing on him, *Coleman* fourth, and *Dauntless* behind. As they went round the lower turn, *Dauntless* showed a great turn of speed, and, rushing past his competitors, challenged *Keeler* for the lead, which he got at the three-quarter pole, where he showed half a length in front, *Keeler* being a length in advance of *Dutchman*, who was four lengths from *Coleman*. When they turned into the homestretch, *Dutchman* came with a rush, and, after a close and exciting struggle, won the heat by a length, in 2:26¾. *Dauntless* second, three lengths away from *Keeler*; *Coleman* fourth, and *Palmer* fifth.

SECOND HEAT.—*Palmer* having cut himself, he was drawn by consent of the judges. At the send off, *Keeler* was first, *Coleman* second, *Dauntless* third, and *Dutchman* fourth, but at the turn round the lower turn the latter forged ahead, and *Keeler* broke, falling back to the third place. At the quarter pole, in 36½ seconds, *Dutchman* showed the way four lengths, *Coleman* being second, two lengths in advance of *Keeler*, who was two lengths in front of *Dauntless*. As they went down the backstretch, they were strung out in Indian file. *Dutchman* passed the half-mile pole in the fast time of 1:11¾, being six lengths ahead of *Coleman*, who was three lengths from *Keeler*, he being two lengths in the van of *Dauntless*. On the lower turn *Dauntless* settled to fast work, and passing *Keeler* and *Coleman* successively, assumed second position at the three-quarter pole, *Dutchman* still being six lengths in front at that point. Coming up the homestretch, the latter was taken in hand, and the heap came off in a close heading, in 2:27½, *Dauntless* second, six lengths ahead of *Coleman*, who was two lengths in front of *Keeler*.

THIRD HEAT.—The second score was a go, with *Dutchman* first, *Keeler* second, *Dauntless* third, and *Coleman* fourth. On the latter part of the turn *Keeler* lost his feet and fell behind. *Dutchman* went on, and increasing his lead to four lengths, passed the quarter pole, with that lead, in 36 seconds, *Dauntless* second, four lengths away from *Coleman*, *Keeler* still behind. As they went down the backstretch and rounded the lower turn those names stood, and but three lengths divided them at the half-mile pole. *Coleman* was now a dozen lengths behind, but a length in front of *Keeler*. The race was now between *Dutchman* and *Dauntless*, the latter continuing to close upon the former. At the three-quarter pole *Dauntless* had his nose at *Dutchman's* wheel, and as they came up the homestretch a magnificent struggle ensued between them, but *Dutchman* had too much foot for his competitor, and won the heat by three-quarters of a length, in 2:26¾. *Coleman* just got inside the distance stand, but *Keeler* was not so fortunate, and was distanced.

SUMMARY.

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### Cleaning the Streets—Action of the Board of Police.

An important meeting of the Board of Police was held at Police Head-quarters yesterday, during which Commissioners BOSWORTH, MANIERRE and BARR and Mayor HALL were present.

The proposals for cleaning the streets and removing ice and snow received in answer to the advertisements were opened, and were found to be as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| B. F. Camp, per year | $777,971 |
| Walker, Fairchild & Co | 780,000 |
| Removing ice and snow at $1 per load of twelve cubic feet: | |
| Alexander C. Mackay, for cleaning Eighth Ward | $40,520 |
| Alexander C. Mackay, for cleaning Eighth, Ninth and Fifteenth Wards | 110,000 |
| Alexander C. Mackay, for cleaning Ninth Ward | 43,680 |
| Alexander C. Mackay, for cleaning Fifteenth Ward | 40,520 |
| Peter Gillespie, per year for five years | 1,400,000 |
| Removing ice and snow at $1 per load of thirty cubic feet: | |
| Christopher Keyser, per month | $160,000 |
| M. B. Stanley, for clearing Thirty-second, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets from East to North River, per annum | 32,000 |
| Daniel Whalen, per year, removing ice and snow at $1 per load | 1,120,000 |
| James Byrnes, per year, removing ice and snow, $1 per load | 1,240,000 |
| Holland & Foster, per year, removing ice and snow, $1 per load | 1,230,000 |

The proposals were ordered on file without any definite action. Mr. BOSWORTH and Mayor HALL were appointed a committee to examine the validity of the Brown contract. Messrs. MANIERRE and BARR were appointed a committee to prepare estimates of the expense of cleaning by the Board of Police. A plan for cleaning the streets was submitted by a gentleman claiming to be a candidate for Superintendent of the Street-cleaning Bureau under the supervision of the Board of Police, and was placed on file. By order of the Board, Mr. HAWLEY, the Chief Clerk, declined to give the name of this person for publication, but it is supposed to be Mr. GEO. H. MIDDLETON, who formerly occupied that position under the present contractor. On motion, it was received that, in the opinion of the Board, it is for the best interests of the public that the streets be cleaned on account of the Board of Police rather than by contract.

The Board then adjourned.

### Charles Sumner on the Eight-Hour Law.

The following letter from Hon. CHARLES SUMNER was read at the session of the Massachusetts Labor Union yesterday:

SENATE CHAMBER, May 25, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: I cannot take part in your public meeting, but I declare my sympathy with working men. In their aspirations for greater equality of condition and increased opportunities I unite cordially. Therefore, I insist that the experiment of an Eight-hour law in the national workshops shall be fairly tried, so that, if successful, it may be extended. Here let me confess that I find this law especially valuable because it promises more time for education and general improvement. If the experiment is successful in this respect I shall be less curious on the question of pecuniary profit and loss, for to my mind the education of the human family is above dollars and dividends. Meanwhile, accept my best wishes, and believe me faithfully yours, CHARLES SUMNER.

To the Committee of the Labor Convention.

## CUBA.

### Activity of the Insurgents in the Eastern Department—A Gun-Boat Fired Upon—More Executions—Discovery of a Conspiracy.

HAVANA, May 28.—The insurgents have again made their appearance in the Eastern Department. While the gun-boat *Cauto* was entering the Bay of Banes, on the east coast of the jurisdiction of Holguin, she was fired upon by a band of rebels, who had taken up a position on the cliffs, which overhang the channel. The channel is narrow and crooked, and the rebels had every chance to pour upon the gun-boat a deadly fire. Owing to the presence of mind of the commander of the *Cauto* and the men at the wheel, the boat was kept on her course until an opportunity was afforded her to use her guns. As soon as the *Cauto* could be got into proper position, she opened fire with her heavy guns on the rebels, and the cliff was soon evacuated. The commander, pilot and two of the sailors of the *Cauto* were wounded. This is the first time the rebels have attacked a gun-boat.

A company belonging to the Regiment Espana, under the command of ex-insurgent URQUIZAS, captured and executed the insurgent Col. JAIME, MORENO and his two sons, and four others, and killed ten of the rebels under VICENTE GARCIA during different engagements. The Spanish Capt. LAZARO was killed.

Col. GONZALES BONT lately discovered a conspiracy against the Spaniards, among the prisoners confined at Cascorro and Guantnamo. It is reported that this conspiracy had extended to Sabanicu, Las Tunas, Manzanillo, and other places.

A report is current at Puerto Principe, that the Spanish troops, during an engagement with AGRAMONTE'S band, killed twenty-two men and captured two officers. The same Spanish force also defeated a party of insurgents who were on their way to join the insurgent President by way of the southern coast.

## INDIANA.

### Seventh District Republican Congressional Convention—The Prospect.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 28.—The Congressional Convention for the Seventh District today nominated Judge E. T. JASON, of Boone County, as candidate for Congress. The district was formerly represented by Hon. GODLOVE S. ORTH, who was elected in 1868 by a majority of 452. Gen. MAHLON D. MANSON, Democrat, the present Representative, was elected in 1870 by a majority of 893. The district will very probably elect the present Republican nominee by a decided majority.

## RED CLOUD.

### The Indians in Washington Visit the White House—The President's Address.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—The President today gave an audience to RED CLOUD and his delegation of Indians, who, on entering the former's office-room at the Executive Mansion, ranged themselves round the table. The President stood next to RED CLOUD and RED DOG, and through the interpreter spoke as follows:

Tell them I am glad to see them here and to know that they have tried hard to carry out the promises heretofore made to keep peace with the white people. RED CLOUD could not prevent the murders which recently took place in their country, but would have done so if he could. These murderers are outlaws with him as well as with us. We want to do all we can to advance and help RED CLOUD and his people, that they may become self-supporting. The time will come when the game will give out, when they must resort to other means of subsistence. We want to place them on lands where they can have permanent homes, and to make the location agreeable to them. They must talk further on this subject to the Secretary of the Interior, who acts for me. I do not wish them to remove beyond the present territory which they now occupy, except with their own consent. I desire them to reflect on this subject, as the advantages are not for a day or a year, but forever. If they consent to take, I will tell them after we will do. If they will go to the Cherokee country, we will set apart lands for themselves and their children. It is a large country, where they will never suffer from cold. We will build houses for their chiefs, and give them all shelter and supply them with produce and cattle, and encourage them in farming and assist them in raising stock, and appoint for their purpose either Indians or white men, as they shall prefer. We will also instruct them how to read and speak English, and otherwise contribute to their comfort, so that when the game is all gone they may live securely and comfortably. All the treaty obligations we have entered into with them will be kept by us so long as they respect them. Any reply RED CLOUD and RED DOG have to make must be to the Secretary of the Interior, after they have talked over among themselves what I have suggested.

RED CLOUD replied he had very few words to say, and then spoke about the Agency in his country.

The President reminded them that that was a subject of talk with the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. He was glad RED CLOUD and his braves had passed through our country. The number of our people, though very large, is increasing every day, and more persons come from foreign countries to this in a year than the whole number of Indians in America.

The Secretary of the Interior said to the Indians that he had the President's views on the subject, and would consult them on the location of the Agency before the treaty now proposed to retire, as the President's public business afforded him no further time for talk. The Indians then filed before the President, each shaking him by the hand as they slowly retired from the room.

## REV. MR. CHENEY.

### Application for an Injunction Against the Pastor and Trustees of Christ Church, Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 28.—In the Circuit Court of Cook County this morning, S. C. JUDD, as counsel for certain members of the Christ Episcopal Church, filed a bill in Chancery against Rev. CHAS. E. CHENEY, pastor, and the trustees of said church, praying for an injunction restraining the further diversion of the property and revenues of the parish to the support of the pastor who has been degraded from his office in the church by the Ecclesiastical Court. The object of the application is said to be not for the purpose of securing the property, but to obtain a decision from the Court, whether or not the property belongs to the Protestant Episcopal Church. M. W. FULLER, as counsel for the defendant, asked for a postponement of the case, so that the defense might have time to prepare an answer or demurrer to the bill. The preliminary hearing was finally deferred to June 18. Meantime the Court declined to grant a temporary injunction.

## THE WEATHER.

### Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29—1 A. M.—Rising barometer, northerly to westerly winds and generally clear weather is now prevailing over the New-England, Middle and South Atlantic States. Clear weather over the Gulf States, with light southerly winds. Cloudy weather, areas of rain and easterly to southerly winds from Western Tennessee north-westward to Minnesota.

PROBABILITIES.

Falling barometer, southerly to easterly winds, cloudy and threatening weather, and areas of rain prevail on Wednesday from Tennessee northward to the upper lakes and Lake Erie; clear, and pleasant weather continue over the Gulf, South Atlantic, Middle and New-England States, with light to fresh winds, the latter backing to southerly and easterly over the lower lake region. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

### Supposed Murder in Chicago—A Woman Indicted.

CHICAGO, May 28.—The Grand Jury of the Criminal Court, this forenoon, found an indictment against Mrs. LOUISA BOYCE for murder of a young man named JOHNSON, of Buffalo, N. Y., who died at her boarding-house in this city, under mysterious circumstances, some months since.

### Another State Convention in Louisiana.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., May 28.—The Republican State Convention called by Lieut.-Gov. PINCHBECK met at Mechanics' Institute today. After appointing a number of committees, the Convention adjourned till to-morrow. It is thought to be the programme to introduce Greeley resolutions, and if they are rejected, the Greeley delegation will withdraw, hold a separate Convention and appoint a committee to confer with other political organizations friendly to the Cincinnati platform.

## BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The first rail on the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad was laid on Monday afternoon.

During the present Congress 4,050 bills have been introduced and referred to Committees.

LEWIS ZAHM has been nominated as Assessor for the Ninth District of Ohio, vice JAMES LEWIS, resigned.

The Ohio Democratic State Central Committee have issued a call for a State Convention to be held at Cleveland June 27.

The Universalist Festival was held at Faneuil Hall, Boston, yesterday, Gov. PERHAM, of Maine, presiding.

The Baltimore Olympics defeated Mansfield, Conn., Mansfields yesterday, in Baltimore, in a game of base-ball, by 15 to 13.

The Archduchess SOPHIA, mother of the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH of Austria, died yesterday morning of typhoid fever.

The New-England Woman Suffrage Association held its annual Convention in Boston yesterday. WM. LLOYD GARRISON presided.

The annual meeting of the American Unitarian Society was held in Boston yesterday, HENRY CHAPIN, of Worcester, President, in the chair.

The Woman's Club of Boston announces its intention of fitting a number of girls for college, and then formally demanding their admission.

Connecticut papers note the shipment of large quantities of "medicated cider

# The New-York Times, Saturday, May 29, 1872.

New-York Times Archive

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton, bales | 81 | Pork, pkgs | 603 |
| Copper, bbls | 144 | Cut-meats, pkgs | 769 |
| Eggs, bbls | 2,697 | Lard, pkgs | 427 |
| Flour, bbls | 18,146 | Butter, pkgs | 3,416 |
| Wheat, bushels | 92,296 | Cheese, pkgs | 2,993 |
| Corn, bushels | 131,568 | Tallow, pkgs | 232 |
| Oats, bushels | 81,174 | Red Oil, bbls | 60 |
| Malt, bushels | 1,800 | Starch, boxes | 150 |
| Barley, bushels | 36,248 | Tobacco, hhds | 382 |
| Beans, bushels | 114 | Tobacco, bxs. & cs | 1,082 |
| Corn-meal, bbls | 9.0 | Whisky, bbls | 902 |
| Corn-meal, bags | 225 | Wool, bales | 152 |
| Hemp, bales | 23 | Skins, bales | 23 |
| Hops, bales | 114 | Oil, bbls | 65 |
| Hides, number | 96 | | |

ASHES—Have been inactive, with Pots quoted at 6¾@7 5/8c. and Pearls at $10@10 25 ₱ 200 lbs.

COFFEE—Though quoted nominally as before, the market has been devoid of life, and no dealings of moment transpired. Importers insist on extreme rates for desirable lots.

COTTON—Has been less active, yet quoted steady for early delivery; sales 944 bales, including 130 bales to shippers, 7.3 bales to spinners and 44 bales to speculators. For forward delivery there has been a less extensive business reported, but the general feeling, with the speculative demand having been less urgent; sales have been reported of 22,150 bales (9 800 bales last evening, and 13,350 bales to-day) basis of low middling, declining last evening for May, 300 bales at 18¾c.; 100 bales at 25¼c. 200 bales at 25¼c., 100 bales at 25 1-16c.; June, 700 bales at 25¼c., 600 bales at 25 3-16c., 100 bales at 25¼c., 700 bales at 25 5-16c., 400 bales at 25¾c.; July, 200 bales at 25¾c., 300 bales at 25 7-16c., 1,000 bales at 25¾c.; August, 300 bales at 25 5-16c., 1,000 bales at 25¾c.; September, 400 bales at 23 1-16c., 500 bales at 23c., 100 bales at 22 15-16c., October, 100 bales at 21c., 300 bales at 21c., November, 1,300 bales at 20 15-16c., 1,400 bales at 20c., December, 300 bales at 19¾c. Exchanged—100 bales June for 100 bales August, even; 1-16c. paid to exchange 100 bales August for 100 bales May. And to-day, 400 bales at 19¾c. May and June, 100 bales each at 25¾c. together; June, 200 bales at 25¾c., 800 bales at 25 3-16c.; 100 bales at 25¼c., no notice till after the 15th; 900 bales at 25¾c., 100 bales at 25 3-16c., short notice, 1,400 bales at 25¾c., 50 bales at 25¾c., 200 bales at 25¼c. short notice, 100 bales at 25 3-16c., 600 bales at 25¼c., 100 bales at 25 5-16c., 200 bales at 25¼c. short notice; July, 200 bales at 25 7-16c., 300 bales at 25¾c., 900 bales at 25¾c., 200 bales at 25¾c., 500 bales at 25 7-16c., 200 bales at 25¾c., 600 bales at 25¾c., 100 bales at 25 7-16c., 300 bales at 25¾c., 200 bales at 25 9-16c.; August, 100 bales at 25 3-16c., 100 bales at 25¼c., 100 bales at 25 3-16c., 200 bales at 25¼c., 100 bales at 25¼c.; September, 100 bales at 22¾c., 300 bales at 22 9-16c., 900 bales at 22c., 100 bales at 22 3-16c.; October, 900 bales at 20 15-16c. November, 100 bales at 20c., 100 bales at 19 13-16c., 200 bales at 19 27-32c., 100 bales at 19¾c.; December, 100 bales at 19¾c., exchanged, 100 bales June for 100 bales August, even. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the Bulletin, were as follows: May, 25.12c.; June, 25.13c.; July, 25.46c.; August, 25.13c.; September, 23.09c.; October, 20.79c.; November, 19.94c.; December, 19.72c. The receipts at this port to-day were 51 bales from Baltimore. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 1,281 bales, and thus far this week 5,559 bales, against 6,136 bales same time last week, and 10,720 bales. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,916,087 bales, against 3,761,108 bales in 1870-71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running an quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

*Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.*

| | Uplands. | Alabama. | N. O. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ |
| Good Ordinary | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ |
| Low Middling | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| Middling | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| Good Middling | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |

EGGS—The offerings of good to choice marks have been less urgent, and holders have been more confident in their views on a moderate call for stock. We quote from 12c. to 12½c. for uninfected to choice marks, with the bulk of the dealings in fresh lots available at from 14½c.@16½c.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been unusually active at firmer prices. Sales, 2,000 boxes at $1 15, gold, 10 bond, and $2 45@2 50, currency, free.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very moderate inquiry has been noted for State and Western Flour at drooping prices, on rather more liberal offerings. Sales have been made since our last of 7,100 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice superfine State and Western at $5 70@$6 85; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 40@$7 65; very good to choice Extra Western at $7 50@$8 25; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $7 20@$7 60; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $7 75@$8 25, and Trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour has been in limited demand at yield-ing prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls. at $7 30@$9 00 for ordinary to very good, and $9 05@$13 75 for choice to very choice Extra, by bbl. Canada Flour has been very dull at $8 50@$10 75 for Extra. Rye Flour continues very quiet, ranging at from $4 35@$6 ₱ bbl.; sales, 125 bbls. Corn-meal has been quiet at from $3 70@$4 for White and Yellow Western, $3 60@$3 25 for Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine; sales, 300 bbls.

FRUIT—Layer Raisins have been in less request, and weak as to price; sales of 1,000 boxes were reported at from $2 50@$2 75 ₱ box. Currants in fair demand, with sales reported of 800 bbls., part free, at 7¼c., currency, and part in bond, on private terms. Other kinds quiet at about former figures: 30 casks Turkey Prunes sold at 8¼c., and 20 cases Citron at 23c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been offered more freely, and quoted lower, leading to rather freer purchases, mainly for export, though some parcels for milling. Winter Wheat has been in moderate demand and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 78,000 bushels at $1 73 for prime No. 1 Spring, afloat; $1 76 for No. 2 Milwaukee do., afloat; $1 71@$1 73 for inferior to fair do., afloat, closing heavily, with straight samples of the latter available at $1 71¾@$1 72, afloat; $1 95@$2, chiefly at $2, for Red Western in store; and $2 15 for White Western. Corn has been more freely dealt in on good part for export, but at reduced prices on more liberal offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 173,000 bushels, part to arrive, in prompt and forward delivery, new Mixed Western, closing at 70¼c.@71¼c. for steamer, and 72¼c.@73c. for sailing-vessel grades, prompt delivery; 70¾c.@72c. for new Mixed Western, to arrive soon; 72c.@73½c. for old Mixed Western, prompt delivery; 73c.@74c. for Yellow Western.....Rye has been held nominally, but has been inactive; Western, 96c.@$1, in store.....Barley and Barley Malt still dull and heavy. Oats have been offered more freely and have been quoted cheaper on a limited movement. Sales have been reported since our last of 340 bushels at 57c.@58¼c. (nominally) for Mixed Western, and 58c.@60c. for White Western in store; 59c.@61c. for White Western, afloat, and 58c. for Mixed State, afloat.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—The market has been quiet for all kinds as the demand having been limited, at about previous figures; sales, 650 rolls Domestic Cloth at 16¼c., currency.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in less demand at declining prices, on increasing supplies, in view of the more favorable reports from the interior as to the effect of the late rains on the growing crops. We quote at from $1 60@$1 70 for shipping, and $1 70@$2 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Clover Hay, $1 20@$1 45. Straw inactive, within a range of from 60c.@$1 35 for the lots of qualities. Shucks and long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—There has been a moderate call noted for Manila at steady rates; sales 500 bales here, and 600 bales at Boston; at 13c., gold, ₱ lb. Other kinds dull: 200 bales Jute Butts were reported sold at 3¼c., currency.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been moderately dealt on the following basis of Lake, 29¾c.; with sales of 100,000 lbs.; also 500,000 lbs. for forward delivery, on private terms.....Scotch Pig Iron has been heavy and irregular, influenced by the free arrivals and a moderate demand; sales of 400 tons Glengarnock, reported at about $48, with $48@$50 given as the current quotations, and for Eglinton, $47@$47 50; American Pig quiet, but quoted about as before. Of English Rails, 1,000 tons were sold on private terms, and 75 tons old Rails also on private terms.....Lead and Spelter dull but steady.....Of Zinc, 25 casks Anaesselman sold at 5¼c. ₱ lb.....Tin dull, weak and irregular in view of the pending tariff legislation; no dealings of moment reported. Straits quoted nominal at 38¾c.@38c., gold.

MOLASSES—Has been very moderately inquired for within our previous range; sales, 52 hhds. Clayed Cuba at 33c.; 140 hhds. Porto Rico, (at auction,) at 37c. @37½c., and 119 bbls. New-Orleans, in lots, at 40¾c.@ 47½c. ₱ gallon. Refined sugars have been in moderate demand, but prices have ruled lower

# The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1872.


**Amusements This Evening.**

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—TANNHAUSER. (German Opera.)—Mme. Fabbri, Herr Franz Abt.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—HOME and THE CRITIC—Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Lester Wallack.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ENOCH ARDEN—Mr. Edwin Adams.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiraly Troupe.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ARTICLE 47—Miss Clara Morris and Mr. W. H. Crisp.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—THE WRONG MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE—The Vokes Troupe.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

SHARPLEY'S MINSTREL HALL.—NEGRO COMICALITIES, MINSTRELSY, DANCES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

LYRIC HALL.—VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT—Miss Bertha Monis.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.—EXHIBITION of Paintings.


**The New-York Times.**
DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralising schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, recognising the claims of American industry in adjusting the sources of revenue; and it will advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.


**Notice.**

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

Senator FERRY, of Connecticut, whose election was proclaimed by the *Tribune* to be a glorious "triumph," declares his solemn conviction that for the nation to elect GREELEY President would be mere "Midsummer madness." Mr. GERRIT SMITH testifies that the country has still great need of Gen. GRANT. Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS says that no negro can vote for GREELEY who values his life or property, or cares for his race, and that "GRANT's little finger is worth a baker's dozen of GREELEYS." GREELEY himself declared his opinion (5th January, 1871,) that "Gen. GRANT will be far better qualified" for the Presidency "in 1872 than he was in 1868." Are these witnesses worth attention?

The Senate yesterday adopted the five-minute rule on the Tariff bill, and concurred in the House resolution for adjournment on Monday at noon. In the House, the act extending the power of suspending *habeas corpus* was rejected by a decided vote—a fact which will probably escape the attention of the "independent journal," which has made the act in question the basis of attacks on the Republican Party. The House also indicated the spirit in which it regards the exceptions to the Amnesty bill by relieving of disabilities two members of the Thirty-seventh Congress. The Democrats—who don't seem as anxious as Mr. GREELEY for negro votes—voted solid against the Carpenter Civil Rights bill, and prevented its being taken up.

The Committee of Seventy's address to the people brings home, in the most direct and outspoken way, the failure of all reform legislation at Albany to Gov. HOFFMAN and his Fenton allies in the Legislature. Both the Governor and the members of the Legislature had, at the opening of last session, such a chance as can hardly occur again to win reputation for themselves and honor for their party. It was basely neglected by both, because Gov. HOFFMAN and the majority of the Legislature had been pledged before the session opened at all, to throw their influence against reform and on the side of corruption. The Greeley Republicans had nothing to gain by the triumph of municipal purity in this City, and under the political bargain formed in the Fall, they had, in common with their Tammany allies, everything to lose. It was of vastly greater importance to them that Mr. GREELEY should be pushed into a Presidential nomination, that the way should be prepared for sending HOFFMAN to to the United States Senate, and that the Tammany plunderers should be shielded from justice, than that the City of New-York should be rescued from the control of a corrupt organization. Here are the first fruits of the alliance between the Democrats and the supporters of Mr. GREELEY. Let the same gang get control of the affairs of the nation, and see whether the achievements of Tammany would not be thrown in the shade.

"Notwithstanding all delay and disappointment, the people have it in their power utterly to overthrow the hydra-headed monster of iniquity and corruption. What was done last Fall can be again done, and better done, at the election next Fall, when the people can elect a Governor less hampered by constitutional and other scruples and considerations whenever questions of positive and necessary reform arise before him, and whose political life has not been so closely identified with the corrupt men whom the people are seeking to punish, and they can elect other honest, capable and reliable public servants and representatives."—*Committee of Seventy's Report.*

This is a seasonable reminder, and all the more impressive because it signed by two Democrats of principle and convictions, and is issued by a body in which Republicans and Democrats have wrought side by side for City Reform. We entirely mistake the feelings and intentions of the citizens of New-York, if the base betrayal of their interests by the corrupt political cabal of the last Legislature will not arouse so indignant a response in November next, as will exceed in unanimity even the sweeping public verdict of last Fall. Only, let us have no confusion of national and local questions. An honest and capable Government for New-York can be attained by a vigorous effort, without distinction of party. It will never be attained if the spoils of the City are allowed to be made the subject of corrupt bargains among politicians of whatever stripe.

Is the regulation of GEORGE LAW'S ferries among the reform measures which Gov. HOFFMAN has pledged himself to kill? The bill passed with this intent was the result of a compromise between the legitimate demands of the citizens of Williamsburg and the claims of the ferry lease. On May 10 it was placed in the Executive Department, whence it has not yet emerged. It is impossible to imagine any reason for delaying to sign this bill, and should it be allowed to drop in default of Executive sanction, the Governor will be called to a pretty sharp reckoning by the citizens of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, to whom the extortionate fares and irregular trips of the ferry-boats form a very palpable grievance.

The Police Commissioners have come to the important resolution that "it is for the interests of the public that the streets be cleaned on account of the Board of Police, rather than by contract." What the public now demand is, that the decision shall be promptly acted on and carried out to the letter. It is something to have somebody with a well-defined responsibility for cleaning the streets. If the Police Commissioners should organize a department under the control of political hacks, and manned solely with the view of manufacturing votes, they will be responsible for such an outrage as it will hardly be possible to wait till November for the opportunity of redressing.

**The Philadelphia Convention.**

One week from today the National Convention of the Republican Party will meet in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, and in its authenticity as a representative body, no less than in its personal character, it will afford a strong contrast to the assemblage of disappointed politicians at Cincinnati. To Philadelphia will come delegates bearing credentials from the people of every Congressional district in the Union, as well as from the States as representatives at large. No one has attempted to deny the entire regularity of the Convention, and no one has pretended that it has not been called and will assemble in conformity with the long-established usages of the Republican Party.

In its membership the Convention is peculiarly fortunate. While it has been described as a convention of office-holders it has among its members less than a score of delegates who are in any way engaged in the Government service. Nothing is more silly than this cry of "office-holders," and nothing more unjust than to deny to Americans their privileges as citizens because they happen to be in the discharge of public duties. But the people have chosen, by the most emphatic means in their power, to show that the Philadelphia Convention is not the creation of official interference in politics, and have therefore returned but very few office-holders as delegates. We do not quarrel with them for their action, but on the contrary, consider that it was necessary under the peculiar circumstances of the case. The Convention will doubtless have more moral weight with the general public from the fact that it will be wholly free from Federal influences, and has among its members men known throughout the nation as unfaltering Republicans, devoted to the highest and best interests of the nation. The list of the delegates, which we publish this morning, almost entirely complete, contains names which even Greeleyism must recognize as those of true Republicans. Among the members are many whom nobody dares to call the "slaves of power," and while it is not possible here to name them all—Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, Hon. Herman Raster, Gov. Conrad Baker, Hon. Jas. Speed, Hon. Frederick A. Pike, Hon. Alex. H. Rice, Hon. Chauncey I. Filley, Hon. Frederick Smyth, Hon. Cortlandt Parker, Hon. Gerrit Smith, Hon. Jacob Mueller, Hon. Morton McMichael, Gen. A. E. Burnside, Hon. Horace Fairbanks, and Hon. Lucius Fairchild—will occur to every one as the highest examples of independence and honesty in politics.

A Convention thus constituted cannot fail to execute the will of the people. Thirty-four of the thirty seven States, casting a total of 658 votes, have instructed for Gen. GRANT, leaving only the States of Connecticut, twelve votes, Missouri, thirty votes, and South Carolina, fourteen votes, uninstructed. But it is well known that the delegates from these States are favorable to Gen. GRANT, and it may therefore be safely assumed that the conqueror of Appomattox will be the nominee of the Convention without the formality of a ballot. There will probably be something of a contest for the Vice-Presidency, the present appearances showing it to be between Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana, and Hon. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts, the former having one hundred and thirty delegates instructed for him, and the latter fifty-two. Nearly four hundred delegates are wholly uninstructed as to Vice-President, and there is no doubt that after the first ballot, when the votes of their States will be cast for Hon. WM. DENNISON, of Ohio; Hon. HORACE MAYNARD, of Tennessee; Hon. JOHN F. LEWIS, of Virginia; Hon. JOHN M. HARLAN, of Kentucky, and Hon. JAMES F. WILSON, of Iowa, the Convention will reach a speedy and happy conclusion on this question.

As to the principles which the Convention will promulgate, there is no doubt that there will be an unequivocal expression in favor of liberal amnesty, substantial reform of the civil service, the abolition of the income tax and franking privilege, the fullest protection of American citizens, of every creed and race, in life and property both at home and abroad, the payment in full of every dollar of the national debt, principal and interest, and such decrease of taxation as the national faith will permit; an adjustment of the tariff, so that its burdens and its benefits may fall as equally as possible upon all classes alike, and the policy of reserving the public lands for actual settlers. Upon these leading issues there is little division of sentiment among the Republican masses, and there is no question that the Convention will on all these points, as in its nominations, follow the lead of the people. Upon whatever minor questions may be raised, there is no doubt that a wise and just determination will be reached.

We confidently look to the great gathering at Philadelphia next Wednesday to mark an epoch in American politics. More clearly than any of its predecessors, it will be a convention of the people, and its action will consequently be of more weight than that of any convention which has yet been held. Uninfluenced by power, undismayed by the clamor raised about its cradle, free from the cliques and jealousies which usually attend political assemblages, it meets only to give formal expression to the clearly ascertained will of the people. Hence its utterances will be as weighty as they will be distinct.

**Reason versus Passion.**

We believe all reasonable men will admit that the final settlement of the indirect claims affair is creditable to the good sense of both countries. The *Tribune* has done its best to arouse the foolish sense of resentment which made all all reasonable dealings so difficult between rival nations. When the heat of this Presidential contest is cooled, the conductors of that journal must remember with regret that, in a great crisis of international relations, they threw all their influence on the side of passion against reason, of partisanship against the effort for a solid peace between two Christian nations.

It is such events as these which test the genuine humanity and patriotism of a journal. If, with the gratification of a partisan malice before it, it can forego this for the sake of grander and more humane objects, it shows itself worthy of gaining public opinion. Other journals—like the *Post*—equally opposed to the Administration, have risen above party, and supported even this feeble effort toward arbitration and universal peace. Without indulging in too much national vanity, we cannot but think that in general the Press and the public men, and the governing body of this nation, have manifested more calmness and sobriety, and more of the spirit of true humanity in the discussions on this matter, than have the corresponding authorities in Great Britain. Of the two, it should be remembered that we had the real grounds of grievance. Great Britain had not suffered from our long differences either in purse or feeling. No violations of neutrality had angered her. She had passed through no desperate struggle for national existence, nor had she seen a friendly Power assist her rebellious subjects by every species of aid in arms, money, and public sympathy.

When these grievances came up, it was comparatively easy for Great Britain to discuss them calmly. But here, ten years had not entirely worn away the sense of bitter disappointment at England's position, of intense indignation at what we considered her bad faith during our "war of rebellion." The taunts and incessant insults poured forth at that period by some of her journals and public men had not utterly passed from the memory of our people. It was indeed a great victory of "right reason" and Christian principle to forget all these resentments, to discuss calmly our national grievances, to refuse to listen to the cry of demagogues, and "wait for England's time of distress, and try with her these principles of international law," and above all, to consent to arbitration.

To many minds, it must be remembered, even the indirect claims expressed real and important losses. Thus far our position was creditable. But when, through an over-zealous spirit in a single negotiator or agent of the Government, we made a legal basis of these sentimental claims, we then left the ground of solid reason, and put England in the vantage. Had the voice of the *Tribune*, and of partisan passion, been obeyed, we should have followed one blunder by another. Had Gen. GRANT been merely a seeker of petty personal glory, at the expense of the interests of humanity, he would have come before the country as asserting the most extreme claims for this nation, even to the extent of breaking down the treaty. He would have let the arbitration fail for the sake of the indirect claims, and of pleasing the national vanity.

Before the war, this would have been inevitably the policy of a Democratic Administration. But the nation has now a cooler and sounder brain. It knows better what war means. It is animated with a higher principle of statesmanship, and a higher conviction of Christianity. Gen. GRANT is above such contemptible personal aims. If he were not, the people are. The Administration has, in fact, been trying ever since the first mistake to retreat in a manner which will be of no disadvantage to the country. This alone is creditable to its wisdom. The Senate, so far as we know, has discussed the whole subject in the broadest and freest manner, not at all troubling itself about "consistency," or national vanity, but seeking alone the true interests of peace and national welfare. Even the opposition leaders are said to have concurred with the President in recommending the supplementary article. There has been nothing of the wild and barbarous cries, which used to be heard under the old slave-holding rule, such as "Fifty-four-forty, or Fight!" The debate has apparently been calm, statesmanlike, and wise, contrasting favorably with the Parliamentary discussions on the subject. The issue must be such as the wise and humane of all countries will approve.

**The Pictorial Canvass.**

It is evidently the opinion of Mr. GREELEY'S managers that all that is necessary to secure his election is the unlimited distribution of his photographs. His simple look is certainly calculated to win the affections of all who have not looked closely into his crooked life. That a man with so innocent a face should at this very moment be concluding political negotiations with the Tammany thieves, may, at first sight seem impossible; yet there is no doubt about the fact. GREELEY helped TWEED, SWEENY & Co. in 1870-71, and now they are helping him. But, of course, you cannot read all that in a photograph. So the pictures are scattered profusely all over the town, and the Tammany Pet, instead of passing his day in writing mild "editorials," is now obliged to spend his time in photographers' rooms.

These works of art are varied in character. Sometimes the Sage of Chappaqua is represented reading one of his youthful gusher's articles in the *Tribune*, in which "life without fillip" is described as the "paradox of inertia miserably married to mobility"—the style, in this case, rather revealing the lovely hand of some female gusher. Or, we have the later Franklin represented as a glorified farmer, going out to the fields in a bran-new suit of black clothes and TILTON'S white hat. He has been tried in all sorts of positions, and "takes" well in each. At BOGARDUS', in Broadway, he forms one of a group which has something almost pathetic about it. People must have noticed the plaintive wail which proceeds from Mr. GREELEY now, whenever he speaks in public. "Ladies and gentlemen," he says, "I am not allowed to make a speech. I am under orders from my managers to keep my mouth shut." The picture at BOGARDUS' does justice to his melancholy situation. His manager at the *Tribune*—the same worthy person who is in training under FENTON as a wire-puller and convention-runner—is standing over him, as if proud of having ousted him from the editorial chair of the *Tribune*, and led him into the most ruinous mistake of his life. Behind the Sage stands another fierce-looking individual in a menacing attitude. The Sage himself holds a pen in his hand, but is evidently under strict orders not to use it. His mouth is muzzled, and his hands are tied, and the "independent journalist" standing by his side has all the best of the fun.

To these effective pictures, Mr. NAST contributes a couple in the new number of *Harper's Weekly*, which no doubt JOHN COCHRANE and BOSS TWEED will cause to be largely circulated in the interest of their candidate. In one we behold the aforesaid apprentice in the art of political chicanery, turning the *Tribune* organ, which a placard carefully explains is *not* an organ. The *Tribune* organ—which is not an organ—is limited to a couple of tunes: "The Bonny Blue Flag" and "Erin Go Bragh." The organ-player—FENTON'S apprentice—is leading poor HORACE GREELEY by a string, and sending him to beg votes from his chief supporters, who are standing on the steps and verandah of a house. Among these supporters we recognize HOFFMAN, (who has entered into a distinct bargain with the Fenton Republicans, and vetoed all the Reform measures last year as his share of it,) FERNANDO WOOD, FRANK BLAIR, TWEED, SWEENY, HALL, HANK SMITH, BELMONT, and a great many other "leaders of the Democracy." The collection of portraits is admirable, and this, combined with the humor and keen satire of the picture, render it one of the most effective drawings NAST has ever produced. It will be remembered long after H. G. has repented, in humiliation and bitterness, of the folly into which his organ-grinder has led him.

The organ-grinder was probably impatient to get into Mr. GREELEY'S boots, just as Mr. NAST, in the second of the two pictures, represents GREELEY himself in reference to GRANT'S boots. The General is in bed, when Mr. GREELEY comes crawling along the floor to steal his shoes. Perhaps it is FENTON whom we see through a half-opened door—at any rate, he would be the most natural man for GREELEY to take with him in such an enterprise. He has had some experience in the art of appropriation—"*convey* the wise it call." Just as GREELEY is about to seize the boots, Gen. GRANT pops out his head, and cries out "drop 'em." There is a third picture, by another artist, which may also be commended to the attention of JOHN COCHRANE and BOSS TWEED, as calculated to assist their man.

Let us, in all this, never forget that the *Tribune* is *not* an organ, and that it only gives HORACE GREELEY its "independent" support.

**Protection to Policemen.**

In the latter part of February last, Policeman BERNARD TULLY was called to arrest a ruffian named KEELER, in a low drinking den in the Nineteenth Precinct. He was instantly set upon and beaten by KEELER, until he was insensible, and his life was despaired of. The same gang to which KEELER belonged subsequently attacked and murdered Officer LAMBRECHT, one of the most faithful and efficient men in the force, who was sent to arrest the assailants of TULLY. Our readers were, at the time, made familiar with the history of both outrages. Neither were by any means unusual, and they were both followed by the usual failure to arrest any of the guilty ruffians. The lesson which was inevitably drawn from the fate of Officers LAMBRECHT and TULLY was that the faithful and fearless policeman carried his life in his hand, and that in case he died, murdered in the discharge of his duty, there was small ground to hope that his murderers would be brought to justice.

Yesterday, however, a new page, not only in the story of the assault upon TULLY, but in the history of the Police force, was turned. KEELER, who had been arrested a few days since, was tried before the Recorder, found guilty, and sentenced to ten years' hard labor. This case, if it should be accepted as a precedent, will prove of immense importance in promoting the efficiency of the Police.

Our Courts have heretofore failed to afford proper protection to the policeman;—doubtless because the latter is the natural enemy of the ruffians who have earned the favor of "Ring" Judges by their unswerving support of the men and measures of the "Ring." Even Judges whose purity is above reproach, have not made the distinction which should be made between ordinary cases of assault, and cases in which policemen in the discharge of their duty have been assaulted. This distinction is recognized in every other civilized country. The ruffian who resists an arrest, or, from whatever motive, assaults a policeman on duty, attacks not only the person of the officer, but defies and insults the law, of which he is the representative. It is therefore clear that, other things being equal, the assailant of the policeman deserves a severer sentence than he would have deserved had his victim been a private citizen instead of the visible embodiment of law. Moreover, no high degree of self-sacrificing devotion to duty can be expected from an officer who knows that should he be assaulted by some desperate scoundrel, the latter, instead of being heavily punished, will probably be let off with a light sentence, on the ground that the right of a policeman is naturally exceedingly exasperating to the ruffianly mind. Though no Judge has openly made this apology for the assailant of a policeman, yet that it has practically been the ground upon which our Courts have not unfrequently excused the culprit, no one who has noted the trivial sentences which offenders of this class have heretofore received, can doubt.

Now, however, we have what it is to be hoped will prove the beginning of a better system. The severe sentence of KEELER is a recognition of the justice and necessity of protecting the Police, by visiting an assault upon an officer in the discharge of his duty much more severely than assaults of an ordinary character It is a promise to the faithful officer that in at least one Court he will not be left unprotected, and it will thus do much toward increasing the efficiency of the force. What with a Police Commission headed by HANK SMITH, an incapable tool of TWEED, in the office of Police Superintendent, and the absence of any decent recognition by the Courts of the enormity of assaults upon Policemen, it is strange that the rank and file of the force is as efficient as it is. The sentence of KEELER is one important step in the direction of reforming the condition of the Police Department. Recorder HACKETT has once more deserved well of the people. He is generally sure to do what is right. Now let us have an efficient Superintendent in the place of KELSO, and a Board of Police Commissioners in which the seats of SMITH, MANIERRE, and BARR shall be occupied by honest, faithful, and intelligent men, and we shall soon have the model Police force of America.

**Some Wicked Slanders Refuted.**

The bear-leaders of the Tammany candidate find themselves compelled to enter into a series of "explanations" concerning their charge. There are some things, indeed, which they cannot explain, and therefore dare not touch. They cannot deny that the Greeley Republicans made an alliance in the last Legislature with the Tammany Democrats, by which the people were scandalously cheated. They cannot deny that FENTON and HOFFMAN have had a perfect understanding with each other. They cannot deny that GREELEY'S personal "following" is composed of the most depraved political gang in the whole country. But, like small lawyers, they evade the grave charges and invite attention to the small ones. The following are the injurious imputations which they desire to remove:

1. *That Mr. Greeley was the author of the cry "On to Richmond."*—To this they reply that the offender was not GREELEY, but CHARLES A. DANA, who has since followed with some success the trade of professional libeler.

2. *That Horace Greeley attacked and slandered Senator Trumbull.*—They say to this, that one of the Philosopher's subordinates wrote the offensive articles. The Philosopher never wrote anything offensive in his life.

3. *That he wears a white hat.*—Answer: He had not worn a white hat for many years, until his managers deemed it indispensable that he should put one on, in order to complete his "make-up."

4. *That he tucks his trowsers into his boots.*—This is regarded as so very serious a calumny that the Professor himself was set to write an "able editorial" upon it in last Saturday's *Tribune*. The article was composed upon the principle of the New School, and accordingly attacked in an offensive manner a gentleman whom every man of letters ought to respect, whose reputation is a credit to us all, and who has, in the course of a long career, done much to dignify a calling which his assailant degrades. After this exploit, the organ-grinder proceeded to defend his dupe on the subject of his boots:

"Mr. ——, who makes himself responsible for the foregoing, has been accustomed to meet Mr. GREELEY with apparent cordiality for the past twenty-five or thirty years. In all that time we feel perfectly confident that he never saw Mr. G. with his trowsers stuffed into his boots, nor dressed otherwise than as a quiet, unassuming gentleman, anxious to avoid notoriety and escape criticism. In view of facts known to all who walk our streets and visit our public gatherings, what can be thought of Mr. ——'s false assertions and groundless insinuations?"

Fancy anybody having the coolness to describe GREELEY as a man anxious "to avoid notoriety and escape criticism!" If we might be allowed to imitate the manners of the New School for a moment, we should say that the writer of the apology about "Boots," was either a fool himself or supposed that the rest of the world were fools.

Among the subjects concerning which explanations have not yet been given, we may recall the following bitter comments made by Mr. GREELEY on the party whose votes he is now soliciting. Let people read them, and remember they were the expression of Mr. GREELEY'S opinions when his judgment was not deranged by the ambition to become President:—

"*A Democratic national triumph means* a restoration to power of those who deserted their seats in Congress and their places under the last Democratic President *to plunge the country into the Red Sea of secession and rebellion.* Though you paint an inch thick, to this complexion you must come at last. The brain, the heart, the soul, of the present Democratic Party is the rebel element at the South, with its Northern allies and sympathizers. *It is rebel at the core today*, hardly able to reconcile the defeats of LEE, JOHNSTON, BRAGG, HOOD, and PRICE, and the consequent downfall of its beloved Confederacy, with its traditional faith in Divine Providence. It would hail the election of a Democratic President in 1872 *as a virtual reversal of the Appomattox surrender.* It would come into power with the hate, the chagrin, the wrath, the mortification, of ten bitter years, to impel and guide its steps. It would devote itself to taking off or reducing tax after tax, until the Treasury was deprived of the means of paying interest on the national debt, *and would hail the doings of national bankruptcy with unalloyed gladness and unconcealed exultation. Whatever chastisement may be deserved by our national sins, we must hope that this disgrace and humiliation will be spared us.*"

**The Coming Races.**

On Saturday next the Spring Meeting is to begin at Jerome Park. The American Jockey Club have opened the racing year with brilliancy on several occasions of late; but the promise of the coming events is richer than all that have gone before. It is common to assume for shows and festivals and celebrations superiority to their predecessors. Such an assumption gives a whet to languid curiosity and flatters, in a subtle fashion, our self-love. There are, however, chapter and verse for what we say of the Spring Meeting; and even those miracles of self-complacency and scepticism, the wise in horse-flesh, must assent to the force of names and figures.

Not because it is most important, but because it impresses most people we may say to begin with, that the number of horses to compete at this Spring Meeting is greater than has ever hitherto been brought together in the country. The ingenious periphrase of a contemporary, which says that when the bell announces the beginning of the sport it will be heard by about two hundred race-horses, may overstate the figures—to say nothing of the quickness of the horses' ears—but there is no doubt that the Park stables never yet sheltered so many racers as they will on Saturday, so that on this point one of the strongest tastes of the community is fairly responded to. Whether quality is up to quantity is another thing. The knowing ones insist that it is, and there are facts to support their position. Many of the horses are famous, and others, the offspring of famous stock, are expected to become so. Of course the list of nominations will thin down, as usual, by the time of starting; the horses named are, however, so uncommonly numerous that such a reduction can be endured on a large scale without spoiling the sport.

The opening event of the meeting is the Fordham Handicap Sweepstakes, for all ages, a dash of a mile and a quarter. There were thirty-one nominations for this race, and nineteen have accepted the weights. Of these seven or eight are celebrities, having won money for their owners, and some of the younger ones, of less repute, are talked of as possible surprises. For the next feature, the Belmont Stakes, no fewer than fifty-nine nominations were made. Probably a quarter of this lot will start, and, as the contestants will doubtless include eight or nine prime favorites, the race will be one of great excitement. The Ladies' Stake will be on the second day, (Wednesday, June 5,) and afterward will ensue the Jockey Club Handicap Sweepstakes, two miles, for all ages. Originally twenty-two went down for this, and a dozen remain. The list is formidable, and the struggle is sure to be a sharp one. On the third day, (Saturday, June 8,) the Westchester Cup is to be run for. This race, open to all ages, two and a quarter miles, bids fair to be the most spirited of the meeting. A great deal of money is said to be laid upon it, and among the favorites named are *Harry Bassett, Midnight, Express, Alroy, Preakness, Eolus, Glenelg* and *Monarchist.* The remaining three days of the Spring campaign are fixed for the 11th, 13th and 15th, respectively, the meeting thus ending on Saturday fortnight.

All these arrangements are, of course, more or less dependent on the weather. The chances, however, after the late rains, are propitious, and, all things considered, the hopes of the sanguine that finer things are to be done this time than ever before have much to sustain them. Nature, certainly, is at her brightest and best just now. The drive up through the Central to Jerome Park is more lovely than ever, and, with just one or two final showers on Thursday or Friday, to lay the dust, and give the emerald turf and budding foliage their crowning touch of freshness and beauty, the outward approach and surroundings of Saturday's sport will be unsurpassable.

**MINOR TOPICS.**

It is a little singular that the *Tribune* has never seen proper to back up its assertion that the Cincinnati Convention was "one of the most stately and brilliant parliaments ever assembled in this country," by a proof which it must certainly have at hand. There was a Committee of Credentials of this "parliament," which made up a roll of the Convention. If the *Tribune* will publish it, we can all rejoice with it over the stateliness and brilliancy of the body which inflicted Mr. GREELEY upon the country as a candidate. As yet the world suspects that this Convention was composed in large part of political tricksters, that a majority of the States had no *bona fide* representation, and that if it had not been thus composed it could not have reached its results in the disgraceful manner it *did*. We know of no item of news which the *Tribune* has deliberately suppressed with a view to further Mr. GREELEY'S chances which would be more interesting and instructive than the complete roll of the Convention which nominated him. If the *Tribune* cannot afford to print this list, we are prepared to perform that duty to the public, if Mr. GREELEY'S managers will furnish us an accurate copy of the manuscript which the so-called Committee on Credentials handed to Senator SCHURZ, on the platform of Exposition Hall. Full lists of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Conventions will be published, and we should very much like to complement them with the list of this "stately and brilliant parliament." Of course, this publication would demolish the charge that great States were represented in that "parliament," in several cases, by a single person, and one not particularly "stately" or "brilliant;" but we desire to give all the news, without reference to the effect upon a Presidential canvass.

The world moves after all. Fifty-eight members of the English House of Commons were found, last night, supporting Mr. HUGHES, (author of *Tom Brown's Schooldays,*) in his motion to omit the usual adjournment on the Derby day. Mr. HUGHES considers the English race-course to be too closely affiliated with blackguardism to have any claim to be ranked among the manly sports, of which he is a distinguished champion. When Parliament turns its back on the "national pastime," look out for the break up of the British Constitution.

Mr. GREELEY'S curses are in one respect unlike those of other men, of which it is proverbially remarked that they come home with vengeful purposes, connected in some way that is not particularly clear with the process of roosting. The curses of Mr. GREELEY, on the contrary, come meekly and quietly back, not to reproach but to vote for him. The few Democrats who have announced the purpose of voting for him, are those upon whom he has lavished the worst language in his extensive repertoire of billingsgate—such men as DICK TAYLOR, P. G. BEAUREGARD, and last of all BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Ex-Governor of Kentucky. Most people had forgotten MAGOFFIN, when his letter of adhesion to GREELEY was published. He will be remembered, however, as the man who answered Mr. LINCOLN'S first call for troops by the assurance that Kentucky would not give one man for his "hellish purpose." MAGOFFIN was spiteful, but he was also exceedingly silly,—a trait that still survives, as his letter in support of GREELEY plainly shows.

The comet which, according to the conjectural M. PLATAMON, was to destroy the earth next August, has been nearly forgotten. That it is, nevertheless, still intent upon mischief of some sort is believed by certain credulous people, who insist upon laying to the charge of the comet the present prolonged drought. Why the comet should dry up the springs, when the sun which is vastly nearer to us declines to do anything of the sort, is a question which the maligners of the comet evidently have not asked themselves. Of course, the drought has no possible connection with the distant celestial wanderer, and it is decidedly unfair that the comet, which so far as we know is a well-conducted body, proceeding in its own private path and minding its own private business, should be thus slandered. It was bad enough to accuse it of the ruffianly intention of assaulting the earth, but to charge it with the petty meanness of drying up our springs is far worse.

It is very well known that a great many officers, when they go into battle, have comparatively little fear of the enemy, but a great deal of their own men. "Wait till we go into action together, that's all," is an unpleasant reflection which has been known not unfrequently to fall from the lips of a private in reference to an officer against whom he has a grudge. Many years ago, a very tyrannical young Captain, in the British army, who became disagreeably conscious at the eleventh hour of having abused his authority, addressed his company on the eve of a great action, beseeching their pardon. "We've something else to think about than you and your deeds now, Sir," was the stern and not very reassuring reply. The recollection of this circumstance is recalled by the death of a young officer in India by the hand of a private in the regiment. Of the merits of the case we know nothing, but it is remarkable that this is the fifth or sixth instance of the kind within a few years. Petty tyranny is unfortunately to be found in all services, and all countries, and such occurrences as these are a warning to those who have any tendency toward it.

What is SWEENY, of the "towering mind," doing to repay Mr. GREELEY for the latter's defense of him last Summer, when the Reformers were trying to break the "Ring?" At that time Mr. GREELEY professed great respect for Mr. SWEENY, and a calm confidence in the honesty of OAKEY HALL. The latter, moved thereto, let us suppose, by gratitude, is actively engaged in supporting Mr. GREELEY'S pretensions to the Presidency, and, if report says truly, is almost nightly in the habit of singing, at the Club of which he was lately the President, Greeley campaign songs, chiefly the work of his own poetic mind, and abounding in stirring choruses, whereof the burden is usually:

"Hurrah! hurrah!
For Chappaqua (R)."

Since HALL is thus repaying the support he received from the *Tribune*, SWEENY ought certainly to show his gratitude to the honest statesman who certified to his integrity and the peculiarly towering character of his mind. Why should not SWEENY and HALL call a public meeting of their old adherents to indorse the honesty of GREELEY?

# CITY REFORM.

## Address to the People from the Committee of Seventy.

### What Work was Accomplished—How the Reform Movement Failed — An Appeal for the Future.

The following is the Address of the Committee of Seventy to the People of the City and County of New-York, as adopted at the meeting of that body on Monday night:

*To the citizens of New-York:*

The Committee of Seventy, having been honored with the confidence of their fellow-citizens, feel it due to them to give a statement of their efforts in behalf of good government for the City of New-York, and to set forth the reasons of their partial failure thus far to secure that end.

At the meeting held Sept. 4, 1871, which created the Committee, it was charged with the duty, among others, "to impress upon the Legislature and Governor of the State such measures of legislation and action as might be necessary and proper to enforce the existing laws and to *supply their defects, and to remove the cause of the present abuses*, and finally to assist, sustain and direct a united effort by the citizens of New-York, without reference to party, *to obtain a good government* and honest officers to administer it."

THE FIRST STEP.

The first step necessary to accomplish this end was to make every effort to unite the reform element against corruption at the election last November, and how well and thoroughly this task was performed is known to every one, and resulted in the election of a Legislature pledged to Reform by an overwhelming majority of those elected to it, and especially pledged to give to the City of New-York a new charter, sweeping out of office all of the old corrupt and suspected element still remaining in power, to enable the people to elect men deserving of their confidence and trust, and so organize their City Government that the evils from which they suffered could not recur in the future.

Immediately after the results of the election were known the Committee began the preparation of a new organic law for this City, and such other acts as were deemed necessary to effect such reorganization upon a sound basis.

These measures were assiduously and laboriously prepared during the months of November, December, and January, calling in during the whole of said time, for consultation and assistance, the technical knowledge and experience of leading citizens of New-York who were thoroughly familiar with the theory and practical needs of our City Government in its departments.

In the light of past experience in the Government of this City, wherein, under the simple rule of the majority, almost every conceivable system has been tried and has failed, radical changes were deemed necessary to emancipate the people of the City, at least in degree, from the mischievous and irresponsible party control in Municipal elections, to which most of the evils from which they have been and still are suffering, are directly traceable.

CUMULATIVE VOTING.

The one good reform which we, therefore, incorporated in our charter, was the securing of complete representation for the people of New-York, instead of leaving to the caucus of an overwhelmingly dominant party, the unchecked determination of the City's affairs. Among the many forms which theory, and to some extent experience, has made known to us to secure this result, we selected the cumulative plan, as simplest in statement, commanding the readiest comprehension on the part of those not familiar with the theories of minority or totality representation, most easily formulated into a law, which had to some extent been adopted both in England and the United States, and had, wherever tried, substantially secured the ends we sought to accomplish. We refrain here from entering more fully into the arguments on this subject, as the question has been amply discussed heretofore in the public Press, before the Legislature and elsewhere, and its justice sufficiently demonstrated.

It is not within the powers of the human mind to prepare any law, or series of laws, which shall be incapable of improvement, or which cannot be perfected in language and in spirit by the honest endeavors of other intellects than those which brought them forth, and we therefore hoped that the Legislature of the State would take the measures which we had prepared, and having constantly in view the objects to be obtained and the securing of an honest administration of affairs, make them as efficacious as circumstances and their judgment admit of. In this spirit our labors were submitted to the Legislature in the month of January, and every provision of the proposed law fully and repeatedly explained in the arguments had before them, and from the opening of the session until the fate of the charter was sealed, by adverse action, we were constantly represented at Albany by a subcommittee of our body.

HOW THE CHARTER WAS RECEIVED AT ALBANY.

The Committee on the Affairs of Cities of the Assembly, of which Mr. HAWKINS from this City was chairman, promptly reported the bill favorably, without amendments, to their body, which, after some delay and a very full discussion, passed the same substantially as it came from our hands. In the Senate, however, notwithstanding that the charter was there introduced and referred on the same day as in the Assembly, the bill received no consideration at the hands of the Committee on Cities of that body until it had passed the lower House, and then four weeks were consumed in hearings upon its merits, after it had been acted upon by the Assembly. This unwarranted delay, in spite of our persistent and urgent remonstrances to the members of that Committee, and especially its Chairman, Mr. PALMER, finally proved, as we anticipated it might, fatal to every measure to reform our City Government. The amendments adopted by the Senate consisted chiefly in the retention of certain officials and a change in the organization of the Department of Public Safety, and were on the whole of such a nature that we could not, for the reasons which, at the time, were made public, acquiesce in. The Assembly refused to concur in these amendments, and after weeks of further delay the Senate receded from the changes they had made, and the charter finally passed without material modification toward the close of the session by both Houses, by more than a two-thirds vote.

The very great delay in point of time in passing the charter—time not employed in perfecting the instrument, but in mere scheming for offices and giving ear to office-holders and their advocates—occasioned a difficulty not originally by us contemplated, of proximity of the day of election and the passage of the charter, and also caused hasty and ill-considered amendments by the Conference Committees, such as legislating out of office school teachers, of which the Governor subsequently made points in his veto message.

These objections, which were brought to the notice of our subcommittee immediately upon the passage of the charter, were met, and would have been obviated by acts which were to that end prepared, and of which the Governor was informed.

GOV. HOFFMAN'S ACTION.

At the same time when the charter was first submitted to the Legislature in January, a copy was placed in the hands of the Governor. Members of our Committee at that time, and frequently during the three months it was under consideration in the Legislature, called upon him, discussed its provisions, and exchanged opinions relative to its merits. The only objections the Governor made to the measure at these interviews was as to the manner of organizing the Executive Departments.

The Governor held the charter fully ten days, during which, at his invitation, arguments were had before him, and then refused to give to the measure his sanction in an elaborate veto message.

Judged by the light of the Governor's recommendations to the Legislature in his annual message for 1872, and taking into consideration the urgent needs of the City, this action of the Governor was a painful blow to the friends of reform.

HIS RECOMMENDATIONS.

In that message the Governor made ten specific enumerated points which he recommended should be prominently kept in view in framing a new City charter, of which the following eight were exactly and amply provided for in our charter, namely:

1. An early election.
2. Making the Mayor removable for cause by the Governor.
3. Frequent publication of the affairs of the City Government.
4. One Legislative Board instead of two, the members of which to be elected by a system of minority representation.
5. Proper restrictions as to creation of City debt.
6. Abolishing fees and percentage, and providing fixed salaries for all offices.
7. Remedial measures for tax-payers, and legal examination of departmental affairs.
8. Preventing the holding of more than one office by one man.

There were but two points of difference between the previous recommendations and our charter, and those were, first, the organization of the Police Department, which, he suggested, should be made under the charge of a Board of three Commissioners, one to be appointed by the Mayor, one by the Chief Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and one by the Chief Judge of the Superior Court, all to be removable by the Governor, while we combined the cognate Departments of Police, Fire and Health in one Department of Public Safety, of which the Mayor was to be the head, and six Commissioners to be appointed by a system of minority representation for three and six years by the Board of Aldermen and removable by the latter upon trial. It is proper here to state that when the Senate, among its other amendments to the charter, changed the organization of the Department of Public Safety by providing for the appointment of the Commissioners by Judges, the Governor, to members of our Subcommittee expressed his doubts as to the constitutionality of such a provision, and stated that he then had serious doubts as to the propriety of his own recommendations on that subject. The other and really only point of difference between the Governor and the Committee of Seventy, as expressed by the former in his annual message and by the latter in their proposed charter, referred to the appointment of heads of Departments.

The Governor proposed giving to the Mayor exclusively the power of appointing all heads of Departments and their removal, except the Police, while we provided that the Mayor have power of removal for cause, have the appointment of the presiding officer of each executive board, and that the other chief officers of each department be appointed by the Board of Aldermen by a system which would insure to a minority of one fourth of that body the selection of one member.

The reason why, in framing the charter, we believed the Governor's plan objectionable and dangerous, was that it placed the entire and vast patronage of the City in the hands of a single man, which would, firstly, result in the future, as it had in the past, in causing the election of the Mayor to be determined by the appointments he had previous to that election contracted to make; secondly, enable him to secure his own re-election by the power of patronage; thirdly, place the City property and Government under the dictation of an irresponsible caucus of a political party overwhelmingly dominant, and fourthly, made no provision for the watchful eye of a minority representative.

THE GOVERNOR'S VETO.

It is needless to follow in detail the veto message of the Governor, of an instrument which so fully embodied his own specific recommendations of four months previous, but as the main ground of that veto was the provision contained in our charter for minority representation, a comparative examination of the Governor's recommendation and his veto will demonstrate how little we had reason to expect adverse action from him on that ground.

In his annual message to this very Legislature, he used the following language in his recommendations for the framing of the New-York City Charter: "If, with this as the fundamental idea, a plan shall be devised which will give to the political minority within the City a *just* representation in its councils, we will undoubtless secure better results in municipal government than have ever before been attained." And again: "If a plan can be devised for giving, in the legislative branch of the City Government, *a just and proportionate* representation to the minority, it would be a wholesome improvement."

That these views were deliberately expressed is indicated by the following sentence of the same message: "The same views, excepting those of minority representation, had been expressed on several occasions in nearly the same language urged by me while Mayor of New-York, and were reiterated in my second annual message as Governor in 1870."

And yet in his veto message, he says: "This plan seeks to let the party which is in the minority in any political subdivision put into office its candidate in spite of the opposition of the political majority." As to this objection it is only necessary to say that that is the very object and specific merit of every system of minority representation. And again: "The fundamental principle of our Government familiar to the people is, that elective officers shall be chosen by a majority of the votes of the people entitled to a choice." Then why did he emphatically and repeatedly recommend in his annual message a departure from this system?

And, again, "The political revolution in that City (New-York) was wrought out by the tremendous power of the majority, not through any scheme of divided votes or of minority representation." We repeat the question: Why did he so emphatically recommend the adoption of some system of minority representation? And, finally, upon this point the Governor says one of his main objections to the charter is, "In making the great City of New-York the subject of an experiment in political government having the sanction as yet only of speculative opinions and opposed to past experience." Was this experiment of securing proportional or minority representation less untried in January, when the Governor recommended its adoption, than in April, 1872, when he vetoed the measure which embodied it on that very ground? All plans for securing, as the Governor aptly says in his annual message, "*just and proportionate* representation" are as yet unhappily but experimental; the one which in the sagacious selection of practice to any considerable extent was the cumulative plan which we adopted.

THE MAIN OBJECTION.

Now, one word as to the Governor's other main objection to the charter, to "its lodging all the power of the City Government, executive as well as legislative, in the Common Council." In the first place, our charter did not so lodge it. What it did was to prevent the giving of the appointment of the executive heads of the governmental Departments, with the exception of their presiding officers, to the Board of Aldermen. These Departments had exclusive charge of the executive labors respectively appertaining to them, and the Board of Aldermen were restrained from assuming themselves any executive functions. The clear line of demarcation, so well preserved in the Government of the United States, between the executive and legislative functions, has no applicability to the Government of a mere municipal corporation, the functions of which are almost exclusively administrative; and, in fact, that distinction has not been preserved in the organic laws of such corporation. For more than twenty years, under the charter of 1830, the executive functions of this very City were in the hands of Committees of the Common Council, and without bad results.

As to the constitutionality of minority representation, we have but this to say: This is not the place to make a constitutional argument, but we believe that every objection on that ground was, in the arguments had before the Governor, completely met. Such objections are most easily, and therefore readily made to every measure of reform.

ACTION IN THE ASSEMBLY.

When the veto message was submitted to the Assembly, that body, with most remarkable alacrity and by more than two-thirds of its members voting in the affirmative, immediately and without the time necessary to understand and reflect upon it, sustained it, and thus defeated this measure of reform which, after three months of combined labor of the two Houses, they had but a few days before passed by an equally emphatic vote! We believe that the seeming sudden change of sentiment was not owing to anything contained in the Gubernatorial veto, but to the secret determination of a majority of the members of the Legislature really to defeat all such sweeping measures of reform as would terminate the official power and patronage of all the remaining corrupt or suspected City officials, with many of whom they were probably in sympathy more or less profitable, provided that such defeat could be accomplished by some disingenuous mode of indirection that might serve as a cover for their secret hostility. Upon no other rational basis can the action of this Legislature be explained, while the evidence to support what has here been stated of the correctness of our judgment are manifold, but too diverse in detail to be here further alluded to. There was in that Legislature undoubtedly a small body of unsuspected and honest men anxious to fulfill the pledges and reform under which they were bound to the people, but the majority were composed of men either too weak or incapable of correct action or who, under the guise and pretence of clamoring for reform, were open to every base allurement of personal or political advantage and who measured their votes accordingly.

DUTY OF THE LEGISLATURE.

It was the foremost and bounden duty of that Legislature with special reference to which an overwhelming majority of its members had been elected, not to adjourn without placing upon the Statute-book, with or without the Governor's consent, a new charter for this City which would enable its citizens to clear the Augean stable of all the tainted and corrupt remnants of the Tammany régime and to reorganize its government upon an honest and a sound basis. It is true that, in sustaining the Governor's veto to our charter, they hastily passed another one, known as the Palmer Charter, hurriedly changed from our draft to obviate some of the objections expressed in the Governor's veto. It is remarkable, however, that in this charter they insisted upon retaining one provision which they had also previously engrafted upon ours, that of prohibiting City donations to sectarian schools and charitable institutions, which, however correct in principle, should rather have been embodied in a general law applicable to all municipal corporations in the State, and which had just been met with the Governor's emphatic objections. From this alone, from the liability to mistakes which every such important and complicated measure is subject to when so hastily prepared and passed, and from other indications of the views and sentiments prevailing in the Executive Chamber, the Legislature knew that there was great danger that the Governor's sanction might also be withheld from this charter. Had they remained in session a few days longer they must have known its fate, and, if again vetoed, they might have passed it over the veto or obviated the objections. No plainer duty ever was before any legislative body; and yet, but a few days before the expiration of the ten days allowed to the Governor, they adjourned *sine die!* While this Palmer Charter fell much short of accomplishing all that we had a right to expect would be done by the Legislature in the interest of permanent reform in the City Government, it would still have ousted a horde of objectionable officers, and enabled the people to elect proper men in their places. However grudgingly given, however affected by suspected barterings for office, and other impure motives, our citizens would have accepted it as an installment of the obligations of the Governor and Legislature, and would have tried to do the best with it to clear their City from corruption and disgrace. But that little was too much; the Legislature adjourned, and the Governor refused his signature.

QUESTIONS FOR THE GOVERNOR.

And now, without inquiring into the validity or correctness of the objections, questioned by many, urged by the Governor when withholding his sanction to this Palmer Charter, we think that the people have a right to ask what his clear duty was, or rather what it would have been had he been as anxious to serve the people of this City in their efforts of reform as he has been charged to have been in former years to yield to the wishes of the infamous Tammany Ring when they controlled the legislation of the State.

Gov. HOFFMAN cannot plead ignorance, for he is a citizen of this City, and has long since been familiar with its wants, and by this time certainly should also know the infamous and dangerous character of the men who have ruled it for years, have robbed it of millions, and whose discomfiture and punishment our people have so earnestly sought since they have had knowledge of their conspiracy and crimes, but whose hirelings and sympathisers yet swarm in many of the public offices, and for whose speedy, final overthrow legislation was absolutely demanded. In his annual message, the Governor recognized and enforced the necessity of such legislation. In keeping with that and with his clear duty, he should not, without a timely protest, have suffered the Legislature to disband until after they had perfected those necessary measures, or, without, at least, solemnly exhorting them so to do. He claims that he had no time to examine the Palmer Charter before the adjournment. He knew it was hastily passed, he knew the necessity for it; he should have sent his message to the Legislature, requesting them to postpone their final adjournment for a few days, to give him the necessary time for examination and for their further action, if that was required. He did no such thing; but, without answering how much of his time he devoted in those precious days to the examination of other legislative measures of presumedly much less public importance, we do know that, with this charter before him, he signed the Security Law after that had been changed to suit his views, also allowed the Legislature to adjourn without his remonstrance, and then insisted that some of the provisions of this charter relating to the election were in conflict with that same Security law!

Thus, by the action of the Legislature and the Governor, we have been deprived of every measure of relief in this direction. Both pretended to be anxious for reform; upon both the clear duty rested to see to it that the necessary measures were enacted; between both, they managed to defeat, while pretending to favor, such measures!

THE CITY FRAUDS.

We cannot close this brief review of the action of the Governor and Legislature concerning the great frauds perpetrated by our corrupt City officials and the condition of our City, without referring to one other significant veto of the Governor. Last Summer, when this Committee urged the Governor to take decisive action in behalf of the State, in regard to the enormous City frauds, the Attorney-General, with the Governor's sanction and approval appointed Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR to act in his (the Attorney-General's) name, and to institute such legal proceedings as might be proper. Mr. O'CONOR accepted the charge, and has since then so acted for the people in civil and criminal prosecutions have been commenced by him, and are yet pending against several of the most prominent of the leaders of the Tammany Ring. Now, in order to bring these persons, and others, to justice, and have the indictments against them tried before a Judge who should be even above suspicion of undue influence or bias, Mr. O'CONOR, as we learn, together with Mr. TILDEN, prepared a bill, known as the "Oyer and Terminer bill," giving to the Court of Appeals the power to designate some proper Judge, or Judges, of the Supreme Court outside of this Judicial District, before whom these indictments might be tried. The bill passed the Legislature, but Gov. HOFFMAN also vetoed it, and the Legislature acquiesced therein!

Ordinary observers are inclined to have intended that which their acts accomplish. The people of this City and State must judge whether Governor or Legislature is to be exempt from this rule. Between them, and as far as in them lay, they accomplished to maintain in power and to shield from punishment the corrupt Tammany officials. For this the people must judge then!

Although we most keenly felt the defeat of our charter, which we believe would have rescued this City from its perilous and disgraceful condition, and would have secured the permanent reforms necessary in its Government, yet we have refrained from wearying our views to our fellow-citizens upon this subject, because there was still some hope or possibility left of obtaining some partial relief from the Legislature. Now, however, the action of the Governor and Legislature has ended in the final defeat of all reform measures at the present session, which is now left in a condition much worse than before the assembling of the Legislature.

THE CORRUPTIONISTS.

Before the Legislature met the corruptionists in and out of office, thoroughly beaten at the polls, were at least in a state of fear of removal and punishment; now, while still largely disgracing the public offices, from which the Legislature has failed for years to clear them, and still wholly unpunished, they resume their attitude of defiance, and their hope not only of exemption from punishment, but of complete resumption of power at no very distant day.

But they must not be permitted to triumph. Now will be the time of trying and disappointment, the people have it in their power utterly to overthrow the hydra-headed monster of iniquity and corruption. What was done last Fall can be again done and better done at the election next Fall, when the people can elect a Governor less hampered by constitutional and other scruples for consideration, and never pleas ures of positive and necessary reform arise before him, and whose political life has not been so closely identified with the corrupt men whom the people are seeking to punish, and they can elect other honest, capable and reliable public servants and representatives. Great care must be taken in the selection of candidates, that the will of the people shall not be thwarted by treachery or incapacity. Under these circumstances we deem it our duty to continue, in the language of the resolutions of the 4th of September, "to assist, sustain and direct a united effort by the citizens of New-York, without reference to party, to obtain a good government and honest officers to administer it," until that end is achieved, and so long as the citizens will honor this Committee with their confidence.

W. F. HAVEMEYER, Chairman.
SIMON STERNE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1872.

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

### The Flower Charity.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Why do not the ladies who have undertaken the collection of flowers for distribution in the hospitals appeal to the country people for a supply of flowers? Out fifty miles can be sent hundreds of miles by mail at a slight cost. A appeal, with a few simple directions as to packing, &c., will give the ladies all the flowers they can use.

F. W. N.

SATURDAY, May 25, 1872.

### The Price for Shooting a Policeman.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In an editorial of this morning you blame KELSO for the murders and shootings that take place every night. You are perhaps right; but what have you to say to the Judge who discharges one of KELSO's prisoners, a man of position and fortune, who has shot a policeman for obeying the orders of his superior officer? Why is the Police to be exposed to the disgraceful case? In such a mockery of justice, does any one suppose that CRAWFORD will ever be tried? What is $25,000 to the VANDERBILTS. It is as if Judge LEONARD had said from the bench: "Within my jurisdiction any man who can afford it may shoot a policeman for $25,000."

### "Soda-Water."

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Allow me to call your attention to a vile imposition that is being practiced upon the public by dealers in soda-water. A large part of that now sold is evidently compounded with drugs and chemicals which, if not sulphuric acid, has a striking resemblance to that villainous drink. Your subscriber was made sick by a glass of this stuff obtained on Fourth-avenue. If you would take measures to have an examination made and the guilty dealers exposed, you would be entitled to the lasting gratitude of the public. Yours, PRO PUBLICO BONO.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 27, 1872.

### An Unholy Coalition.

*From the Territorial Enterprise, Virginia City, Nevada.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES—that honest, fearless journal which unearthed and published to the world the facts of the enormous stealings of the Tammany Ring—has proclaimed to the people of the United States the fact that an unholy alliance has been entered into between GREELEY and the Tammany Ring. This agreement was entered into before the adjournment of the New-York Legislature, and as soon as GREELEY received the Cincinnati nomination. It amounted to this: HOFFMAN was to veto all the bills contemplating reform, either in the shape of City charters or otherwise, for any of the municipalities of New-York, and the retaining therein of TWEED, HALL, CONNOLLY and SWEENY until the end of their terms of office. The fact that whenever a veto of Gov. HOFFMAN came up in either branch of the Legislature for action, a majority of the Democracy and all the Fenton-Greeleyites sustained the veto, looks like carrying out the unholy coalition. Gov. HOFFMAN has vetoed two City charters for New-York, both having been prepared under the directions of CHARLES O'CONOR—universally acknowledged to be among the foremost lawyers of any country—on the ground that the charters were unconstitutional. A majority of the Democracy and all the Fenton-Greeleyites—being all greater lawyers than O'CONOR—sustain HOFFMAN. As part of this bargain, HOFFMAN, who is an old Tammany Sachem, goes to the Baltimore Convention to foist HORACE GREELEY upon the shoulders of an unwilling Democracy, while GREELEY, with his pig-iron eyes, looks askance at TWEED with an approving smile and passes on. For a strictly Reform Convention, we submit that this Cincinnati affair is bringing forth fruit too soon. All that is wanted to vindicate the truth of the statements of the TIMES is to see HOFFMAN urging the indorsement of HORACE GREELEY. All the other proofs of the unholy coalition are now complete.

## THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

### Address of Hon. Samuel J. Tilden—What the Legislature Has Done—The Judiciary Committee Not Ready to Report.

The Bar Association held a special meeting last evening, to hear the report of the Judiciary Committee. Mr. VAN WINKLE called the meeting to order, and Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN was invited to the chair in the absence of the regular Chairman, Mr. WM. M. EVARTS. On taking his seat Mr. TILDEN spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I congratulate you on the substantial progress which has been made in purifying the Judiciary. Everything which at the beginning of the late legislative session you set before yourselves as practicable—everything which you were afterward encouraged to undertake—has been accomplished. You asked for an inquiry into abuses in the administration of justice. You have had an investigation—patient and thorough—during seven weeks—in sessions continued from 10 in the morning until late at night—carried on in the presence of the accused and their counsel. It is true the inquiry could only touch a small part of the evils—the specific cases presented to you. But every Judge against whom you made charges has been put on his trial, except one who fled from the conceal. I repeat to you, to-night, what I said at the meeting at which this Association was organized. It was on Feb. 1, 1870, when the shameful perversions of judicial process and judicial power that characterized 1869 were fresh in the public mind, and the corrupt oligarchy whose tools these Judges seemed to be still enthroned over the prostrate people of the Metropolis.

"If it will do its duty to itself, the Bar can do everything else. It can have reformed Constitutions, it can have a reformed Judiciary, it can have the administration of justice made pure and honorable."

One word as to the pending impeachment of Judge BARNARD. I do not share the fears which have been expressed in the public journals as to the result. First, I know that in the investigation which extended to all the witnesses the accused desired to produce and with full cross-examinations, there was developed more impeachable matter—ten times over—than can be found in the eight principal cases of judicial impeachment—four resulting in convictions—which have occurred in this country. Secondly, I believe that the leading members of the Committee of Managers will faithfully prosecute the trial. Thirdly, I have the most absolute confidence in the abilities, professional skill, and earnest patriotism of the counsel who will represent the people, and on whom the real burden of the trial will fall. I respect the sentiments of my brethren of the Bar, which demanded that I should continue still further my connection with the movement to purify the Judiciary. I mean, of course, as one of the managers of the impeachment, for you all know that I would not have acted as counsel. While I did not feel at liberty, by my own act, to withhold any service which you thought I could render to the great reform, my opinion differs somewhat from the public impression. The great work of investigation, of collecting evidence, and of securing sufficient concurrence and co-operation to put the accused on trial—which has been an exceedingly difficult labor—is done. The gentlemen whom I met in conference after everything had been completed except to decide on the form of procedure, when I consented to impeachment instead of removal by concurrent resolution—and I see several of those gentlemen present—will remember that I then stated my difficulty in engaging in a protracted trial during the Summer. When the choice of the managers came to be made I did not feel called on to enter into a canvass or to form combinations. In everything else I had felt it my duty to exercise all foresight and every care, and to exert whatever power I possess to organize such elements as could be found for good ends. In this I felt entitled to leave every human being in the Assembly to his spontaneous action. If I should receive an honorable discharge, I had a right to accept it. I cannot be accused of selfishness if I did so with delight. One care only remained for me—the fear, to fetter, by the choice of counsel. I communicated what seemed to be, in the actual circumstances, the best suggestions to Mr. ALVORD, and met his prompt and cordial concurrence.

Of Mr. VAN COTT, the senior member of the Committee which represented you in the investigation, I need not speak. The other associate with whom he will be associated—Judge COMSTOCK—will bring to his duty great abilities, ample stores of learning, and an honorable pride in restoring the renown of the Bench and the Bar of this State. I remember with what solemn earnestness he said to me, several years ago, that we could never reform the judiciary of this district until we had first crushed the corrupt power which stood behind it. I do not see that justice will be more likely to fail, that the trial is to be conducted in the light of open day, with the eager scrutiny of the Bar of the State and country, and under the eyes of a watchful, apprehensive and somewhat distrusting people. While what has been done toward purifying the Judiciary is just cause of congratulation, you will appreciate the difficulties through which it has been obtained, if you reflect that everything else in the way of reform has failed. It is known to you that when I consented to go to the Assembly it was with a view to the judicial reform and to certain other measures more particularly interesting the people of this City; and that in that work I expected the co-operation in the Legislature of Mr. O'CONOR and Mr. EVARTS. This arrangement was defeated by subsequent events. I believed that it was necessary to concentrate myself upon a very few measures in order to accomplish anything. The general demoralization growing out of the civil war and paper money had produced wide-spread effects. The corrupt power which had just been overthrown in this City had its origin in a partnership of plunder between men nominally of different politics, but, in fact, of no politics at all; and had established extensive affiliations throughout the State in both parties and in both branches of the dominant party, which now possessed three-quarters of the Legislature. It had been necessary to the system, that the Capitol should be surrounded by an atmosphere of corruption. The ambition of some had been tempted; the interests of more had been addressed by making legislative business profitable; and golden showers had sprinkled benefits in every direction. Some, even, who would not take an actual part in the saturnalia, were content to be silent spectators or consenting witnesses. I never for a moment supposed that the knife and the cautery would be agreeable remedies, or that the silent partners of prosperous criminals would fall in love with those whose duty it is to detect and to punish. I know, therefore, that obstructions, under every pretext, were to be met at every step, and to be overcome. Let us thankfully accept what has been accomplished, and let us here, to-night, renew our faith that if the Bar of this City and State will be united and persistent, every judicial reform in respect to men and in respect to systems will be at last successfully achieved.

Judge VAN COTT, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, then announced that after careful consideration the Committee had decided, the Association concurring, not to present their report at present, on account of the undesirability of making certain matters public which are contained in it. At the proper time a complete and full report shall be presented. He alluded to the good work done by the Association in helping to procure the impeachment of the corrupt Judges.

Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham read the letter given below:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, May 22, 1872.

*To the Bar Association of the City of New-York:*

GENTLEMEN: At a meeting held today of the managers appointed on the part of the Assembly of this State to prosecute the impeachment of GEORGE G. BARNARD, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, on motion of Hon. JAMES W. HUSTED the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Board of Managers have employed Hon. GEORGE F. COMSTOCK and Hon. JOSHUA M. VAN COTT as counsel of said Board in the matter of the impeachment of GEORGE G. BARNARD, a Justice of the Supreme Court, and whereas the Bar Association of the City of New-York may be willing and desirous to render other and further aid in the prosecution of such impeachment; therefore

*Resolved*, That the Bar Association of the City of New-York be respectfully invited to aid the Board of Managers, by counsel or otherwise, in the matter of such impeachment, as they may desire.

Should your Association determine to afford us any such aid by counsel, it will be desirable that you give to me, at as early a day as convenient, the names of such counsel as you may designate for that purpose.

It is deemed advisable also that the counsel shall meet the managers at the Delavan House, in the City of Albany, at 4 P. M. on the 15th of July, for consultation. Respectfully, &c.,

THOMAS G. ALVORD,
Chairman Board of Managers.

On motion of Judge DAVIS the letter was referred to the Judiciary Committee with power to act in the matter of employing counsel as they think best. This motion was adopted, Judge FITHIAN expressing a wish that the best legal talent be employed as counsel. The meeting then adjourned.

### Trial of Jeremiah Evans for Murder—He is Convicted of Manslaughter, and Sentenced to Ten Years in State Prison.

The case of JEREMIAH EVENS, on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge INGRAHAM and a jury, which had been adjourned over from the day previous, was resumed yesterday. At the opening of the Court Mr. ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, Assistant District-Attorney, proceeded to sum up the case on behalf of the people. He argued that, from the situation of the stairs of the house where the homocide took place, the position of the light above those stairs, the position of the main witness, Mrs. COLBERT, and the assassin, and the struggle between them which tended to impress his features on her memory, it was impossible that she could be mistaken in his identity; that the prisoner, in all probability, passed out by the rear of the hall after the stabbing, whence he could readily pass to No. 12 of the same street, and thus gain his way out to the sidewalk; that from the time deceased went upstairs wounded until the cry was made for the Police as much as fifteen minutes must have elapsed, thus giving the prisoner ample time to have gone into MURPHY's place in No. 18, as was testified to, and come out again with his can for ale before the cry of "Police" was raised.

The case was submitted by Judge INGRAHAM in a brief charge to the jury, who, after an absence of about two hours, returned into Court with a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree.

Judge INGRAHAM in sentencing the prisoner to the State Prison for ten years, took occasion to comment on the prevalence of violent crimes among young men of the prisoner's age. He might, he said, under this verdict, send him for life, but in the hope that being a young man he might reform when he got out of prison, he had concluded to reduce it to ten years. Information had been brought to the Court since the testimony was closed, that the parties connected with this affair had admitted after the act, that the wrong man had been injured, but the intention was none the less to take life or inflict dangerous bodily injuries.

The prisoner received his sentence with apparent indifference, and having been immediately ironed, was conducted to the City Prison in charge of the officers.

## NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

### NEW-YORK.

A fire yesterday morning in the grocery store No. 474 Canal-street, resulted in $500 damage to building and contents.

A fire occurred in CHAMBERLAIN'S photograph gallery on the third floor of No. 608 Broadway, last evening. Damage $100.

A lecture on "Temperance" will be delivered by Rev. STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr., this evening, at the Jane-street M. E. Church.

The American Museum of Natural History gave their monthly reception yesterday afternoon, at the rooms of the Museum, in the Central Park.

AUGUST MAUCH, a German mason, fell through the skylight of the building No. 88 Second-avenue, yesterday, and was fatally injured.

WM. GROOT, of the bark *Malta*, at Pier No. 55 East River, accidentally fell overboard, yesterday, and was drowned. The body was not recovered.

An investigation was made yesterday into the matter of alleged forged Erie certificates being in circulation. No grounds for the rumor could be ascertained.

JOHN ROACH, aged thirteen, was stabbed in the right side and severely wounded by JOHN WELSH, aged nine years, during a fight in West Broadway yesterday.

THOMAS TULLY, a young East-side ruffian, was held for trial at Essex Market, yesterday, for snatching a watch from DANIEL MULLER, an old man residing at No. 415 Cherry-street.

The Public School Teachers' Association held their May reception at Association Hall yesterday, presenting a varied and attractive programme of music, song and recitation.

PHILLIP HIRSHMAN, aged thirty-three, of No. 414 West Thirty-seventh-street, fell from a truck on Tenth-avenue, yesterday, and fractured his arm and sustained serious injuries.

The remains of an unknown woman, about thirty-five years of age, were found yesterday in the North River at Oae Hundred and Fourth-street, and were removed to the Morgue for identification.

EDWARD ALLEMAN, of No. 102 Washington-street, was seriously injured yesterday by a bale of cotton falling upon him, while he was unloading a truck at the corner of Water and Fletcher streets.

HATTIE PIERCE, of No. 94 Bleecker-street, was yesterday committed, by Judge LEDWITH, for robbing JOHN W. JENKINS, of Highhill, Dutchess County, of $40, by means of the pane trick.

The propeller *William E. Chenney*, Capt. JOHN KELLY, sunk at Pier No. 54 North River, yesterday morning, having filled with water through the feed-hole, which had been left open. The crew had left the vessel.

Gen. MACÁDARAS, who took an active part in the Franco-German war as one of the officers of the Irish Brigade, delivered a lecture last evening at Cooper Institute on that subject. Mr. GREELEY was absent.

JAS. BRACKEN, of Sixth-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street, fell in a fit, at the corner of Church and Liberty streets yesterday, and struck on the pavement with such violence as to cause concussion of the brain.

EDWARD FORREST, of No. 253 Madison-street, a professional pickpocket, was committed at the Tombs, yesterday, for stealing a watch and chain from Mr. JAMES FENTON, of No. 122 Washington-street, on Monday evening.

ANN E. BURNS, the alleged abortionist, was yesterday liberated on bail, before Judge INGRAHAM, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, the District-Attorney admitting that it was impossible to find the main witness for the prosecution.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Ex-Mayor, one of the jurymen recently fined $250 each for non-attendance at the United States Circuit Court, having failed to give any excuse for his non-attendance, Judge SHIPMAN has directed that the fine be enforced.

WM. O'MEARA, aged thirty-two, who is described by the Police as an "author," while suffering from delirium tremens, last evening, effectually attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a pocket knife. He was locked up at the Eldridge-street Police Station.

A man whose name was not ascertained was arrested by Officer ARCHISON of the Twentieth Precinct, yesterday afternoon for grand larceny. As soon as he was arrested the prisoner was taken with an epileptic fit and was taken to Bellevue Hospital in a dying condition.

During a quarrel last evening, at No. 70 Vandam-street, between WM. KELLY of No. 201 Varick-street, and PATRICK COSGROVE, of No. 70 Vandam-street, KELLY was badly beaten by the COSGROVES and had the temporal artery severed. The COSGROVES were arrested.

A meeting of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Republican Club of the Twentieth Assembly District was held last evening, at Camp Nicholas, Fifty-ninth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues. The usual routine business was transacted, and several new members enrolled.

JACOB RAOSSLER was committed by Judge LEDWITH, yesterday, to await the result of injuries inflicted upon JOHN PORZANTEK, with a knife, during a fight between the two, at the shoe-shop in Seventh-avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-streets, where both men were employed.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the boiler-house, a frame structure, connected with the Delamater Iron-works, foot of Ottile Twelfth-street North River. The fire was caused by the ignition of vapor from benzine. Damage to building, boilers and machinery, $5,000; insured for $20,000.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Democracy at Cooper Institute, last evening, it was resolved to send a committee to Baltimore to represent the organization, and to support the claims of the Cincinnati nominees. It was also resolved that the members attend the Greeley-Brown mass-meeting next week.

JOSEPH DION, who has been West and South upon an extensive tour, is now in Albany. He intends to visit New-York soon. JOHN DEERY also contemplates a visit to this City. CYRILLE DION and JOSEPH DION are willing to meet any two players in the world, for any sum of money, upon any table, and in any place.

JOHN COLE, of No. 414 West Fourteenth-street, who said he was a broker in teas and groceries, was held for trial by Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, yesterday, on a charge of being one of a party of burglars who broke into the store of HENRY S. DAY, No. 177 Sixth-avenue, on the 15th inst., and carried off $600 worth of human hair. Part of the stolen property was found in his possession.

WILLIAM GREEN, of No. 203 Madison-street, one of the oldest and most desperate professional thieves in the City, was committed for trial at the Tombs, yesterday, on a charge of stealing the pocket-book of Mr. HENRY J. MABBOT, while on a South-street car. The prisoner was captured, after a long chase, in a tenement-house in Water-street. The money in the pocket-book, $22, was found in his possession.

The printing establishment of THOMAS HOLMAN, corner of Centre and White streets, was seized yesterday, and three truck-loads of obscene plates for books confiscated. HOLMAN was arrested and held in $1,500 bail for trial. The book-bindery of JOSEPH & CHAS. DARROW, at No. 59 Duane-street, was also seized, and a great number of obscene books were found in it. The DARROWS were arrested, and also held to bail for trial.

A large congregation was assembled at the second day's session of the Hicksite Yearly Meeting yesterday. The discussion turned on the necessity of reform in the discipline of the society. The older members are, with a few exceptions, throwing the weight of their influence against innovations, while the younger members fav

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange, yesterday, (Tuesday, May 28,) was quite large and considerable business was transacted, of which the following is a review in detail: MULLER, WILKINS & CO., at public auction, disposed of three full lots, one of the same fronting on Ninety-eighth-street, and the other on Ninety-ninth-street, with rears adjoining, 150 feet east of Ninth-avenue, for $4,025 each, the purchaser being G. W. POWERS. Also two full lots on the west side of Eleventh-avenue, 25 feet south of Sixty-fifth-street, sold to L. J. PHILLIPS for $2,450 each. The same firm also offered at public auction, a cottage with about three acres of land located at Rye, Westchester County, situated on Grace Church-street, opposite the Village Green, for which bids to the amount of $7,500 were received but no sale effected. E. H. LUDLOW & Co., by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of ALFRED T. ACKERT, Esq., referee, sold a three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, situate on the north side of East Seventy-ninth-street, 225 feet east of Fourth-avenue, which was purchased by WM. C. WHITMORE for $17,500. JAMES M. MILLER, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, JOHN M. SCRIBNER, Esq., referee, sold a two-story and basement frame house and lot on the north side of West One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, 100 feet west of Sixth-avenue, for $6,650, the buyer being F. KUZMAN. WM. KENNELLY, at public auction, offered for sale an unexpired lease, having fifteen years and six months to run, of four lots, with buildings, on the south-east corner of Eleventh-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street, for which bids amounting to $6,700 were received, but no sale made. (The rent of the property is $1,600 per year.) NICHOLAS R. CONNER, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of J. C. CONNER, Esq., referee, sold a three-story brick house and lot, situated on the north side of Douglass street, Brooklyn, 220 feet east of Hoyt-street, for $4,200, the purchaser being SAMUEL H. CLAPP; while M. A. J. LYNCH offered at public auction eighteen building-lots, situated on the south-east corner of Gerard-avenue and Ella-street, West Morrisania, Westchester County. None of the lots were, however, sold, the bids made for the same being considered inadequate. Nothing further worthy of note occurred. In reference to the suburban sales held yesterday, viz.: At Ocean Point station, Rockaway, Queens County, by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., at College Point, Queens County, by JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., and at West Bergen Depot, Jersey City, N. J., by LEWIS E. WOOD, full particulars relating to the result in each instance acchieved will be given to-morrow.

The suburban auction, conducted by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., at Oakland, N. J., on Monday, May 27, met with a most gratifying success, and had not an abrupt termination been caused by the storm late in the afternoon, the general result of the transaction would have been one of the best reported as yet this season. As it was, however, 100 city lots and two houses were sold for $25,078 in the aggregate, the prices per lot realized being eminently satisfactory, and fully 25 per cent. higher than at the auction of last year, which were at that time thought to be good. A detailed report, with names of purchasers, is annexed. The auction will be continued next week, the day for which will be announced in due season. The attendance on Monday was large and the binding, as long as the sale lasted, spirited.

Today, at the Exchange, MULLER, WILKINS & CO. will offer at auction a lot on the Grand Boulevard, near Seventy-eighth-street, and a desirable farm of eighty-seven acres, located at Sleepy Hollow, Westchester County. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will, in addition, offer at a trustee's sale a house and lot, known as No. 119 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, near Fourth avenue, (Harlem.) At the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton street, Brooklyn, J. COLE, under a Court order, will also today conduct a very important auction, offering for sale 360 valuable Prospect Park lots, belonging to the estate of THOMAS MURPHY, deceased, situated respectively on Coney Island road, Prospect, Gravesend and Green-wood avenues. The sale announced for today to take place at Wyoming, N. J., on the ground at 12 M., A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., auctioneers, should attract the special attention of capitalists, as the property to be sold is exceedingly choice, in every respect as present desirable, and destined ere long to be extremely valuable. Wyoming is a new place, but its selection as a site for a growing town in the future is a fortunate one, for the location is such that the projectors of this enterprise can hardly fail to reap a rich reward, while investors will be proportionately benefited. Four railways centre here, and the stops of each line are situated either on or in close proximity to the lots to be offered today. The ground is high, commanding extensive views, drainage perfect, neighborhood healthy, the improvements already perfected, and in process of completion, extensive, while the distance from New-York is only fifteen miles. These, with other advantages which might be stated, should attract buyers to the proposed auction, and Wyoming should soon become, like other New-Jersey suburban towns, a favorite place for a permenent residence. In connection with the sale, a special train will be run today, leaving this City from foot of either Barclay or Christopher streets at 11 o'clock, for which tickets can be procured of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-street, or of O. H. PIERSON, agent for the Company controlling the enterprise, at his office, No. 5 Pine-street.

Valuable building lots on Fifth-avenue, and choice property on the Boulevard and other West Side avenues, are advertised for sale by JOHN MCCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-street; by HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-street; by G. LESPINASSE, No. 112 Broadway; by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-street, and by RIKER, HEWLETT & CO., No. 3 Pine-street. Attention is also called to the extensive list of desirable country property offered at private sale through our business columns from day to day by leading real estate brokers and others.

### Exchange Sales, Tuesday, May 28.

NEW-YORK.

*By Muller, Wilkins & Co.*

2 lots, together forming a plot, 25x201.10, n. s., West 98th-st., 150 ft. e. of 9th-av., $4,025 each... $9,050
2 lots, w. s. 11th-av., 25 ft. s. of 60th-st., each 25x100, $2,450 each... 4,900

*By E. H. Ludlow & Co.*

1 3-story and basement, h. s. b. s., h. and l., n. s. East 79th-st., 225 ft. e. of 4th-av., lot 20x102.2... $17,500

*By James M. Miller.*

1 2-story and basement, French roof, frame h. and l., n. s. West 123d-st., 500 ft. w. of 6th-av., lot 25x100.11... $6,650

BROOKLYN.

*By Nicolas E. Conner.*

2-story brick h. and l., n. s. Douglas-st., 220 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., lot 20x100... $4,200

### Suburban Sales, Monday, May 27.

OAKLAND, N. J.

*By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro.*

3 lots, plot No. 22, block 19, James McGowan, Brooklyn... $540
3 lots, plot No. 21, block 19, James McGowan, Brooklyn... 525
3 lots, plot No. 20, block 19, William Koehner, Elizabeth, N. J... 510
3 lots, plot Nos. 1 and 2, block 22, J. Kohner, New-York... 660
6 lots, plot Nos. 27 and 28, block 20, J. Kohner, New-York... 660
3 lots, plot No. 26, block 20, A. Eagles, Jr., New-York... 285
3 lots, plot No. 25, block 20, Leo Moses, New-York... 285
3 lots, plot No. 24, block 20, E. F. Bacon, New-York... 285
3 lots, plot No. 23, block 20, Wm. Gribbon, New-York... 240
3 lots, plot Nos. 20, 21 and 22, block 20, Wm. Gribbon, New-York... 675
3 lots, plot No. 39, block 21, A. Eagles, Jr., New-York... 345
3 lots, plot No. 1, block 21, E. F. Bacon, New-York... 315
3 lots, plot No. 16, block 20, John Eagon, New-York... 285
6 lots, plot Nos. 15 and 14, block 20, Jas. O'Sullivan, New-York... 465
3 lots, plot No. 17, block 11, Jas. O'Sullivan, New-York... 292
3 lots, plot No. 4, block 20, Jas. McGowan, Brooklyn... 315
3 lots, plot No. 3, block 20, C. G. Gorte, New-York... 315
3 lots, plot No. 1, block 20, J. H. Edwards, New-York... 315
3 lots, plot No. 2, block 11, Andrew Gibbson, Cranford, N. J... 372
3 lots, plot No. 16, block 19, E. McConnell, New-York... 288
3 lots, plot No. 14, block 19, Eli Mooring, New-York... 412
3 lots, plot No. 1, block 11, Jas. C. Blake and Enos W. Pruden, Elizabeth, N. J... 240
3 lots, plot No. 2, block 11, Jas. C. Blake and Enos W. Pruden, Elizabeth, N. J... 315
3 lots, plot No. 3, block 11, John Bahr, Elizabeth, N. J... 237
3 lots, plot No. 8, block 11, Wm. Garrison, New-York... 262
3 lots, plot No. 9, plot 11, J. W. Kuhl, Plainfield, N. J... 255
3 lots, plot No. 13, block 11, Wm. Garrison, New-York... 217
3 lots, plot No. 14, block 11, G. V. Shiner, New-York... 213
3 lots, plot No. 16, block 11, Charles Lyra, New-York... 202
3 lots, plot No. 3, block 23, E. F. Bacon, New-York... 270
House on plots Nos. 25 and 26, block 19, James McGowan, Brooklyn... 300
House on plot No. 30, block 20, V. D. Huyvetter, New-York... 7,000
7,500

### Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

*Monday, May 27.*

Boulevard, n. w. corner 135th-st., 24.11x75; Boulevard, e. s., 24.11 ft. s. of 131st-st., 75x1 0; Boulevard, e. s., 24.11 ft. n. of 132d-st., 75x100. $32,000
Broad-st., n. e. corner Stone-st., 31.1x41x33.6x47.7... 18,099
Greenwich-st., e. s., Nos. 72 and 74, 50x100... 72,000
Pearl-st., e. s., No. 138, Water-st., w. s., No. 104, 19.3x101.1... 43,000
24th-st., n. s., 62.6 e. of 10th-av., 20.10x74.1, h. and l... 24,000
44th-st., n. s., 262 ft. e. of 9th-av., 22x100.4... 18,000
49th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 5th-av., 16.8x100.5... 30,000
51st-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 5th-av., 27.6x100.5, Columbia College lease... 30,200
52d-st., n. s., 504.6 ft. e. of 6th-av., 17x100.4, h. and l... 18,500
53d-st., n. s., 437.6 ft. e. of 6th-av., 17x100.4, h. ... 42,000
53d-st., n. s., 205 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x100.5... 29,750
56th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5 21,000
76th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th-av., 19.2(06.3... 20,000
76th-st., s. s., 145 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x102.6... 18,000
109th-st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of 3d-av., 12.6x71.8... 1,500
114th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x100.11... 18,000
117th-st., s. s., 276 ft. w. of 5th-av., 24x100.11x160 x., irregular... 9,000
119th-st., s. s., 148 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20x100.11.. 7,000
123d-st., n. s., 137.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.9x100.11... 12,000
128th-st., s. s., 215 ft. e. of 4th-av., 19x100.11... 13,800
132d-st., s. s., 85 ft. e. of 6th-av., 75x99.11... 23,000
Avenue A, n. w. corner 119th-st., 20.11x75; 119th-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Avenue A, 38x100.10; 118th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 6th-av., 78.3x99.4x100.10... 12,000
Avenue A, s. w. corner 119th-st., 100.11x98; 119th-st., s. s., 168 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20x100.11. 20,000
St. Nicholas-av., w. s., 455.11 ft. s. of 141st-st., 20.4 x157.2... 3,100
5th-av., e. s., 51.2 ft. n. of 83d-st., 51x100... 91,000
5th-av., e. s., 50.2 ft. n. of 83d-st., 1x100... nom.
8th-av., e. s., 25 ft. n of 94th-st., 25x100... 28,000
10th-av., s. w. corner of 50th-st., 100.5x100... 45,500

LEASES.

6th-av., s. w. corner of 32d-st., 24.8x75, 2 years, per year... $2,000

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

MAPS SHOWING THE FUTURE OF

# WEST END,

AND THE PROOFS OF ITS

SUPERIORITY

TO

# FIFTH-AVENUE

PROPERTY

## For Investment,

can be had by applying to

JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

## AT BARGAINS,

LOTS ON 5TH-AV., MADISON-AV., GRAND BOULEVARD, 8TH-AV. AND STREETS.

## A. WARNER PLATT,

NO. 1,284 BROADWAY, Between 33d and 34th Sts.

BOULEVARD, BELOW 93D-ST.

FIVE LOTS FOR SALE.

Price each, $11,000. Thirty per cent. cash.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BARGAINS.

OVER 2,500 HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE. Call or send for "MONTHLY RECORD" GRATIS, WILLIAM TUCK & E. No. 220 5th-av., above 26th-st.

BOULEVARD

LOTS FOR SALE,

BY

G. LESPINASSE,

No. 112 Broadway.

E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN,

REAL ESTATE,

No. 8 Pine-st.

LOTS FOR SALE ON THE EAST SIDE by HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway:
3th-st., near 5th-av., four lots.
67th-st., near Madison-av., two lots.
90th-st., near Madison-av., eight lots.
115th-st., near 6th-av., two lots, cheap, running 116th-st., near 6th-av., through to next street.
116th-st., near 5th-av., nine lots.
8th-av., opposite the Park.
5th-av., between 110th and 111th sts., two lots.
6th-av., near 145th-st., seven lots.

A FREE REGISTER—WITH PARTICULARS of 2,000 City houses and building lots for sale and to let, containing City map, &c., gratis.
Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TO SETTLE AN ESTATE, building and lot No. 134 East 41st-st., suitable for a factory or livery-stable. Apply to COLEMAN BENEDICT, Executor, No. 14 Broad-st.

GRAND BOULEVARD, CORNER 99TH-St., 100x125 feet, five superb excavated lots; high ground, overlooking the Hudson. Low sale low if all cash is paid. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine-st.

TWO ENTIRE BLOCKS FOR SALE on the Boulevard and 10th-av., below 90th-st. For particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—SIX FULL lots on a corner of 11th-av., near 34th-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

EIGHT LOTS NORTH-EAST CORner of the Boulevard and 88th-st., for sale very reasonably. E. H. LUDLOW, No. 2 Pine-st.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

The beautiful country home of Chiddingstone, being a part of the manor of the late Chancellor Livingston, in Columbia County, New-York, upon the banks of the Hudson River, and three miles from Tivoli Station; five or six trains each way daily. The mountain and river views from this place are unequaled, and the view from the piazza has been so graphically described by Barry Gray in a recent number of the *Home Journal*. The property consists of eighty acres of improved land, upon which are native woods, a mansion-house (new) of stone and brick, French roof, frescoed, with tank, bath, &c. Also, large cottage, fourteen rooms; coach-house and stables, farm barns, sheds, ice and wood houses, machine, carpenter and other shops, all new, newly painted and in perfect order. The property is well underdrained, has four wells of good water. No fever and ague here. Churches and school near. Furniture, stock and farming implements sold also if desired. Apply on the premises, to T. S. CLARKSON, Tivoli, N. Y.

FORTY-FOUR UNRIVALED VILLA PLOTS,

NEAR LONG BRANCH,

Containing from one to four acres each, situated at the junction of the Navesink and Shrewsbury Rivers, opposite the Highlands, and within full view of the ocean. This property is admirably located at Black Point, Shrewsbury Township, Monmouth County, N. J., four miles north of Long Branch, twenty-six miles from New-York by a delightful sail through the bay and harbor of New-York to Sandy Hook, thence by rail along the beach to Sea Bright, three-fourths of a mile from the property.

Additional means of communication can be had by steam-boat to Oceanic; (formerly Port Washington,) while the early completion of the New-York and Long Branch Railroad (all rail) will afford still further means of access.

The situation of the property furnishes unequaled facilities for surf and still water bathing, boating and fishing, features and advantages very desirable, and which here can be enjoyed to the fullest extent.

The surrounding country abounds in pleasant roads and drives, valuable improvements are being made, values are increasing, the scenery is picturesque, and the entire region noted for its healthfulness. An opportunity is here presented for a sea-side residence seldom afforded.

For maps of the property, terms and information, apply to W. L. TYSON, ESQ., on the premises, or to F. S. WINCHESTER, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, Room No. 26.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE ELEGANT new house, carriage-house and stable, in Fugnenot Park, (Lather's Hill,) one mile from the depot at New-Rochelle, and one hour from City; there are ten rooms, besides double parlors, reception and dining rooms, bath room, water-closet, speaking tubes, dumb waiter and registers, kitchen, with range and hot and cold water, wash-tubs and large double cellar, and one or more acres of land.

WM. S. TOOLE & CO., No. 196 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE AT NEWBURG—A SUBstantial brick house, 45x47 feet, three story and basement, with three acres of land, part in lawn and part in garden, built by the owner for his own residence. For full description of the property and photograph of the house apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or to DE HEARD, Carpenter-av., Newburg. The property will be rented for four months from June 1.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE AND SPLENDID house, No. 58 Grand-st., Jersey City, adjoining Washington-square; lot 50x100; house 50x70, with an extension; in perfect order, replete with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, billiard-room, &c.; brown-stone front; will be sold at a bargain, as the owner is about removing to another city, and on easy terms. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

HANDSOME STONE HOUSE, WITH tower, out-buildings and grounds, of the late E. D. Nelson, at Scarsdale, nineteen miles by Harlem Railroad; quarter of a mile from depot; eight acres, fine lawn, grapery, shrubbery and fruit. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—SPECIALTY.—HAMILton & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau, New-York, offer for complete place, one acre, stables, fruit, forest shade trees, residence; eleven rooms; improvements; near depot.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR LEASE FOR A TERM of years, one of the finest places in the immediate vicinity of New-York; suitable for a gentleman's residence, institution, or hotel. Apply to the owner, A. H. RATHBONE, No. 112 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—EVERY DESCRIPTION of property for sale and to let in Orange and vicinity. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Cone-st., opposite station, and No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—The handsome country residence at Morristown, N. J., with 4 to 40 acres; see photograph. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY. (SPECIALTY.)—Fine variety property; sale, rent or exchange. L. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau-st.; Orange office opposite railroad depot.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE BUILDing lot, 25x100, on Clark-av., Hudson City, N. J. Apply at Cigar-store of HENRY MILLER, No. 421 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—PECONIC House, Greenport, Long Island. Apply to D. G. FLOYD, Greenport.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SECOND GREAT DRAWING OF

# PARK RIDGE BUILDING LOTS.

Do not fail to attend the drawing on THURSDAY, May 30, at 10 A. M., as it will be the last chance to secure a valuable lot at

PARK RIDGE.

The lots are high, dry, and the best in Bergen County. Park Ridge is on the Hackensack Extension Railroad, and only one hour from New-York. Terms: $25 when ticket is purchased, $25 on day of drawing, balance may remain one year.

NO BLANKS.

Each lot is worth over $100, with a chance of drawing a Four-acre Wood Lot. Special train leaves Long Dock on day of drawing at 9½ A. M., returning at 4 o'clock P. M. A band of music will be in attendance, and lunch be furnished on the ground. Maps, free passes, and information can be obtained from

JOHN A. BLAUVELT, Park Ridge;
P. D. BROWER, No. 307 8th-av.; E. M. MASON, No. 1 Chambers-st., N. Y., and Long Dock on the maynng of the drawing.

QUICK TRANSIT.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY LANDS.

BLACKWELL & CO.,

NO. 55 LIBERTY-ST.

## Homes for All.

For houses, lots and land by the acre, on the line of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The homestead of the late A. G. Hazard, in the centre of the beautiful town of Enfield, Conn., about nine miles from Springfield and seventeen miles from Hartford. It comprises about forty-five acres of land, fronting on Enfield-st., and all the buildings desirable for a gentleman's residence, is situated near churches, schools and the post-office, and about a mile from the Springfield and Hartford Railroad depot. The location is healthful and pleasant, and only a half-mile distant from the "Enfield Rapids" on the Connecticut River. The grounds are handsomely laid out and well supplied with fruit and ornamental trees, hedges and green-houses. The house is of brick, stuccoed; has stone foundations, underpinning and trimmings; is comparatively new and in perfect repair; built in the most thorough and substantial manner, elegantly finished; has all the modern conveniences and improvements; contains twenty-five good-sized rooms, two furnaces, bath-rooms, &c.; and hot and cold water are carried into every part of the house. It has but few equals as a desirable country residence for a gentleman's family, and it is also admirably adapted for a boys' or girls' boarding-school, or a Summer hotel for city boarders.

The above property will be sold at a bargain, and a liberal portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage if desired. For further information inquire personally or by letter of E. W. BOND, or CHARLES MARSH, cashier of Pynchon National Bank, Springfield, Mass.

MORNINGSIDE MANSION IN PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—This villa, recently owned and occupied by Judge B. R. Curtis, is offered for sale. From ten to one hundred acres of meadow, tillage and wood land, can be had with it; it has the first quality and best of a warm south-easterly exposure; the buildings are all in perfect repair and carefully adapted to Summer and Winter occupancy; it is provided with a prolific grapery, a large and productive fruit orchard, and extensive garden grounds, well cared for and inviting; the site commands an unusual range of Berkshire scenery, and the place is considered one of the very finest villas in the country; it is one mile from the centre of Pittsfield. Inquire of E. H. KELLOGG, Pittsfield, Mass.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT PATERSON, N. J., about one mile from the Erie Railroad Depot, a commodious two-story house, 35 by 38 feet, with two-story extension 17 by 20 feet, containing eleven rooms and cellar under the whole; stable and other buildings, a good well of water, cistern, &c., with modern conveniences; 100 feet square of ground attached to house; eight additional lots can be had if required.

For further particulars inquire of Mr. H. C. HUDSON, No. 275 Main-st., Paterson, or of R. P. BERRIEN, No. 102 South 5th-av., New-York.

FREEMAN BLOODGOOD, Executor.

FOR SALE—ON THE EAST BANK OF THE Hudson, two miles north of New Hamburg, the residence and farm known as the Cornelison Point farm, celebrated not only for the fertility of its soil, but for grandeur and beauty. Must be seen to be appreciated. Will sell, with the house, either fifty or any part of three hundred acres of land, at a low price, and upon easy terms. The mansion, gardener's cottage, farm house, graperies, hot-house, lodge at entrance, barns, and all other buildings in perfect order; will take in payment property in Brooklyn or New-York city. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Pacific Bank, New-York.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES ON THE sea-shore for sale or to rent, furnished or unfurnished, for the coming season; also, very desirable places within a short distance of the sea, with acres of ground attached. Unimproved plots on the ocean drive and vicinity, well located for investment or building purposes, for sale. Printed catalogues giving full information mailed free. A complete and special survey map of Long Branch property is seen at our office. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, Special Agents, No. 90 Broadway.

TO CUT UP—A BEAUTIFULLY-LOCATED plot of forty-four acres just outside of city limits of Rahway, adjoining the well-known Havilands Grove, but a few minutes' walk from railroad depot; one-half mile from depot, about twenty miles from New-York; large house and outbuildings, worth over $10,000. Price $30,000, on easy terms.

A. E. WOODRUFF & CO., No. 106 Broadway, or CHRIS. D. MARSH, Rahway, N. J.

RICHMOND HILL, LONG ISLAND.—RHigh, healthy, handsome, no nuisances; only fifty-five minutes from New-York; new houses, with modern improvements; two handsome cottages and very choice vacant lots and lots, within five minutes' walk of depot; climate mild, country beautiful, roads excellent; churches, schools, shops and post-office near by. For sale by O. B. FOWLER, Agent, near the station, or by R. R. HAZARD, JR., No. 110 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—FARM, ELEVEN ACRES, called Apple Grove; fifty minutes from New-York, on New-Jersey Central Railroad; good house and buildings, all kinds of fruit and shade trees; garden and crops planted; will sell with or without furniture, pony and boat. Address H. G. M., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

AT GLEN COVE, LONG ISLAND—A two-story and attic house, handsomely finished, and three acres; delightfully situated; three minutes from depot; coach-house, barn, fine garden and flower-beds. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, JUNE 4,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

FORTY-FOUR VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS,

AT INWOOD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY,

THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE FROM

HARLEM RIVER,

AND SITUATE ON

GRAND CENTRAL INWOOD, WALTON AND MOTT AVENUES, OLD MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, AND MARCY (LATE FINDLAY) PLACE.

On the Grand Central-avenue property is a store, dwelling and stable. The above-described property is about on a line with 170th-st. The land is high, free from rock, well drained, and being only a short distance from the depots of the Harlem Railroad at Morrisania and Melrose, and about one-quarter of a mile from the horse-cars of the Fordham Railroad, which connect at Harlem Bridge with the Third-avenue cars, is of easy access at all hours of the day and night. Terms of sale will be liberal. Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JERE. JOHNSON, JR. (Successor to JOHNSON & MILLER,) No. 25 Nassau-st., corner Cedar-st.

Real estate promptly sold and exchanged. Auction sales of stocks, furniture, merchandise, &c.

TUESDAY, May 28, at 12½ o'clock, on the premises, COLLEGE POINT, LONG ISLAND.

Highly-important sale.

250 SPLENDID LOTS, belonging to heirs of PLATT STRATTON, deceased.

Valuable water-fronts. Choice villa property. Superior village lots. Grafulla's Band. Banquet on the green. Maps now ready.

SATURDAY, June 1, at 12½ o'clock, on the premises, 800 MAGNIFICENT LOTS, at the Seaside Resort of Rossville, S. I.

Splendid property; excellent surroundings, near A.W. Dimock's; fine improvements; banquet Grafulla's Band, special train. Tickets and maps now ready.

MONDAY, June 3, at 12½, on premises, GREAT ASTORIA SALE. 500 SPLENDID LOTS.

By order of John A. Stevens, Esq., EXECUTOR OF SAMUEL STEVENS, deceased. Excursion by steamer. Grafulla's Band. Maps will be ready ten days before sale.

WEDNESDAY, June 5, Great sale at Whitestone, Long Island. Full particulars hereafter.

AUCTION SALE.

105 Acres of Land,

THURSDAY, May 30, 1872,

at

WEST SUMMIT, N. J., near New-Providence, by

Ross, Crosa & Dickinson, *Advertiser* Building, Newark, N. J., in

TWELVE VILLA PLOTS, from three to thirty acres each.

Train leaves from foot of Barclay-st. 11-20 A. M. Special cars will be attached to convey passengers to and from the sale.

Sale absolute, to satisfy a claim held by the National Iron Bank of Morristown, N. J.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF DESIRABLE COTTAGES AND TABLE ON 104TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH-STREET—The four lots, together with three two and a half-story frame cottages and frame stable thereon, situate on the north side of 104th-st., commencing 250 feet west of 3d-av. The cottages have bay-ments and contain from nine to eleven rooms. Lots each 25x100 feet 10 inches.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE, NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

# WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1872,

GREAT AUCTION SALE

ON THE SLOPE OF THE ORANGE MOUNTAINS, AT THE NEW RAILROAD CENTRE OF

# WYOMING,

FIFTEEN MILES FROM NEW-YORK, BETWEEN MAPLEWOOD AND MILLBURN

Special Train at 11 A. M. Luncheon on its Arrival.

MUSIC BY GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.

FOR MAPS AND RAILROAD PASSES APPLY TO THE AUCTIONEERS.

J. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

NEW-JERSEY HOMES.

UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE THE CREME DE LA CREME OF

# ELIZABETH, N. J.,

PROPERTY AT THE IMMENSE AUCTION SALE OF

## 800 SUPERB LOTS,

To be made by order of NICOLSON PAVEMENT COMPANY and L. DE CASSE, Esq., on the premises South-street Station, Pennsylvania (New-Jersey) Railroad, at 12½ o'clock on

SATURDAY, JUNE 1.

Property is magnificently situated on Bayway, New-York and Washington ave., Dehart, Rose Hill and Windsor places, Garden and Grove sts., adjoining the costly and beautiful improvements of A. W. DIMMOCK, Esq.

Every possible arrangement has been made for the comfort of attendants. An ample tent will furnish shelter from the elements.

BANQUET ON THE GREEN.

GRAFULLA'S FULL REGIMENTAL BAND.

Special train from New-York at 11:20 A. M. No tickets, except on personal application. No boys (unless with parents) allowed on train.

For free excursion card, maps and particulars, apply to JERE. JOHNSON, JR., auctioneer, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, or Nicolson Pavement Company, No. 11 Arcade Building, Elizabeth, N. J.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1872, At 12 M., on the premises:

## 200 Magnificent Villa Plots

on the slope of the famous Orange Mountain and a large dwelling suitable for a hotel, three stories high, fifteen rooms, four acres choice land, finely shaded, at

# WYOMING,

the new railroad centre of New-Jersey, fifteen miles from New-York by the new route of the Morris and Essex Railroad, between Maplewood and Millburn. This property is among the finest ever offered at auction in New-Jersey. The railroad runs at one of its most picturesque points, and extends back on a gradual ascent of the mountain side, affording a view remarkable for its extent and beauty, embracing all the country lying between New-York and Trenton, overlooking New-York, Brooklyn and the Harbor, Newark Bay, Staten Island, Elizabeth, Newark, Orange, and all the towns on the line of the New-Jersey and New-Jersey Central Roads. The station is on the property. The New-Jersey West Line, now rapidly completing, has a station on the property, and but a few yards distant will be the junction station of the Newark and New-York Railroad, and the Maplewood and Millburn stations are within eight minutes' walk, making this point the most convenient of any within the same distance of New-York, there being two stations on two different railways. Splendid music will be furnished by GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND. LUNCHEON BEFORE THE SALE. Special trains will leave the foot of Christopher and Barclay sts. at 11 A. M. For maps and particulars apply to the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE FARM IN THE TOWN OF MOUNT PLEASANT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

A farm of eighty-seven acres, together with the farm-buildings thereon, situate in Sleepy Hollow, Westchester County, 2½ miles north of Tarrytown; the land is high, and commands an extensive view of the Hudson River; a very large portion is on the south side of it, with sufficient fall to supply any quantity of water to the highest ground; the New-York and Boston Railroad will cross the adjoining farm; the land is all tillable, and can be divided into several parcels advantageously. A map of the farm can be seen at the office of the auctioneers.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF 200 PROSPECT Park lots, being the estate of Thomas Murphy, deceased, on Prospect, Gravesend and Green-wood avs., in the town of Flatbush, by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of Henry I. Cullen, Jr., referee, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1872, at 12 M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. This property is very desirable and the terms are so reasonable (seventy per cent on mortgage) that they bring these lots within the reach of almost every body who desires a good home. Coney Island road is 100 feet wide. Prospect-av. is 100 feet wide, and is a continuation of Middle-st., and leads to the Grand Boulevard. Gravesend-av. is 100 feet wide, and leads direct to Prospect Park Fair Grounds and Coney Island. The streets have been adopted by the Commissioners, and are continuations of the Brooklyn streets, and are now being graded at the expense of the estate. Sale positive, by order of the Court. Maps are now ready at the office of the referee, No. 150 Broadway, New-York, and at No. 379 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Also, at the office of the auctioneer, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK against WILLIAM RABOLD and CATHARINE RABOLD, his wife, and others.—Pursuant to a judgment made in this action on the 15th day of May, 1872, I, J. Lawrence Slosson, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of June, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, by Adrian H. Muller, auctioneer: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York, and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the east side of Attorney-street, distant two hundred and twenty-five feet northerly from Houston (late North) street, and running thence northerly and parallel with Attorney-street twenty-four feet nine inches and one-half inch; thence easterly and parallel with Houston (late North) street one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Attorney-street twenty-four feet nine inches and one-half inch; thence westerly and parallel with Houston (late North) street one hundred feet to the place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed by Peter Pinckney and Margaret, his wife, to Barnes Underhill, by deed bearing date the 9th day of December, 1831, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 279 of conveyances, page 225. No. 201 Houston-street, also known as No. 164 Attorney-street. Save and except, nevertheless, therefrom all and singular the grounds whereon the house now or late of Joseph Johnson and its foundations stand, containing, as near as can be ascertained, one inch in front on the south side, fronting on Attorney-street, and running east and on a line parallel with Houston (late North) street, to the rear of said house conveyed by the said Barnes Underhill to the said Joseph Johnson by deed bearing date the 30th day of January, 1832, and recorded in the office of Register in and for the City and County of New-York, in Liber 299 of conveyances, page 457. November 27, 1852.—Dated May 20, 1872.

J. LAWRENCE SLOSSON, Referee.
NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
my22-2aw3wW&F

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

TO RENT—$600—ONE OF THE PLEASANT three-story and basement French-roof houses in Brooklyn; new, with all improvements; in the immediate vicinity of the best Summer residences in the city. No. 245 Halsey-st., just east of Tompkins-av., opposite Fulton-av.; transfer; always sure of a seat; cars will pass the door in September. See photograph, at No. 712 Broadway, New-York. J. W. BARNUM, owner, in No. 253 house.

SMALL COTTAGE TO LET—ON THE Boston Turnpike, one and a half miles from the dep

## SHIPPING.

# WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND POWERFUL STEAM SHIPS.
THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ADRIATIC.....June 1, 1¾ P. M.
BALTIC.....June 8, 7 A. M.
ATLANTIC.....June 15, 1 P. M.
OCEANIC.....June 22, 4½ P. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $25, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 29 Broadway, New York.
Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PEREIRE | | DAMES | Saturday, June 1 |
| ST. LAURENT | | LEMAIRE | Saturday, June 15 |
| WASHINGTON | | HOUSSIN | Saturday, June 29 |
| VILLE DE PARIS | | SURMONT | Saturday, July 13 |

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)
First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75
To Paris, $5 and $3 additional.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

# ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from New-York every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.
THE NEW DEPARTURES.

| IRON STEAMERS. | | EXTRA STEAMERS. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Austria | Sat'day, June 1 | Britannia | Wed., June 5 |
| Columbia | Sat'day, June 8 | Olympia | Wed., June 12 |
| Europa | Sat'day, June 15 | Assyria | Wed., June 19 |
| Anglia | Sat'day, June 29 | Caledonia | Wed., June 26 |
| India | Sat'day, June 29 | Iowa | Wed., July 3 |
| California | Sat'day, July 6 | Trinacria | Wed., July 10 |

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $65 and Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
EGYPT, CROGAN.....Saturday, May 25, at 7:30 A. M.
ITALY, TESSEMAN.....Saturday, June 1, at 10:30 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE.....Saturday, June 8, at 7 A. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER..Saturday, June 15, at 11 A. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, SUMNER, Wednesday, June 5, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage.....$75 and $65, currency
Steerage.....$25, currency
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, May 30, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, June 1, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE...Thursday, June 6, 7 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, June 8, 7 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Thursday, June 13, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, June 15, 12 M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

| Payable in Gold. | | Payable in Currency. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First cabin | $75 | Steerage | $30 |
| To London | 80 | To London | 32 |
| To Paris | 90 | To Paris | 38 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

| FROM NEW-YORK. | | FROM NEW-YORK. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Russia | Wed'day, May 29 | Abyssinia | Saturday, June 1 |
| Cuba | Wed'day, June 5 | Batavia | Sat'day, June 8 |
| Scotia | Wed'day, June 12 | Algeria | Sat'day, June 15 |
| Java | Wed'day, June 19 | Parthia | Sat'day, June 22 |
| China | Wed'day, June 26 | Calabria | Sat'day, June 29 |

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.
RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100, $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and passes for friends in Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 10½ A. M., on WEDNESDAY, 29th May, INSTEAD OF 30th.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
as follows:
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, May 29, at 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....June 5, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHITEHEAD.....June 12, at 10 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....June 19, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....June 26, at 10 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. B. PRICE..July 3, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
FOR THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, May 29, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents.
No. 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, June 1, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, June 5, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 62 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
C. H. OWENS, Agent, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. G. & G. R. R., Agent G. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER.....June 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. C. B. SLOCUM.....July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TOWNSEND.....Aug. 23
These splendid steamers sails on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau,) May 30.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. J. B. BAKER, June 6.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, June 13.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line.
Sails Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct, HAVANA.
VIRGO, Philips, (Havana only,).....Wed., May 29
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman...Tuesday, June 11
CLEOPATRA, Philips, (Havana only,) Tues., June 18
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.....Monday, July 1
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 23 Broadway.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

The United States Mail steamer TYBEE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No 4 North River, WEDNESDAY, June 5, at 3 P. M., for Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROS. & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
Bills of Exchange on Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City in sums to suit purchasers for sale.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, unopposable to travel, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 21 Dey-st., corner of Broadway.

## SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

# CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
May 30.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONSER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt. ——, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 2 P. M. of May 28.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco June 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. B. BABY, Agent.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, May 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

## STEAMBOATS.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE, FOR LONG BRANCH AND ALL STATIONS ON THIS AND CONNECTING RAILROADS, INCLUDING PHILADELPHIA AND VINELAND, BRIDGETON, GREENWICH, &c., &c.
On and after May 15, steamer connecting with the trains of this Road at Sandy Hook will leave Pier No. 29 North River as follows:
6:40 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Philadelphia, Vineland, &c.
9:40 A. M. for Long Branch, Toms River, Waretown, and intermediate stations.
5 P. M. for Long Branch and all intermediate stations.
The first-class steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK and JERSEY BLUE have been purchased by this Company, and are now being put in complete order for the Summer business.
The Summer arrangement will commence early in June, with the boats above named, when Long Branch trains will be run on better time than heretofore.
Commutation rates have been reduced.
W. BENTLEY,
General Manager.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 5 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.
Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodsworth's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

BOATS LEAVE PECK-SLIP, PIER NO. 24, for
HARLEM AND ASTORIA.
Landing at 111th, 106th and 129th sts., at 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6:15 and 7 P. M.
Express boats, landing at 129th-st. only, at 7:20, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 1:30, 3:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Last boat leaves Harlem for Peck-slip at 6 P. M.
N.B.—This is the only line that connects with boats for High Bridge and King's Bridge.
Sunday boats leave hourly from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill. Fare fifty cents by this fastest night boats on the Hudson. Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot Spring-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making connections with 7 o'clock trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE A boats VIDDARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27,) leave Vesey-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 24th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.
This ranks as to Canajoharie, West Point, Cornwall and Newburgh, returning same day, $1.
Connecting for all points, West and North.

STEAMER SEA BIRD—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK, and intermediate landings.

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Saturday, 25th...3:30 P. M. | Saturday, 25th...7:00 P. M. |
| Monday, 27th...8:00 A. M. | Monday, 27th...8:00 A. M. |
| Wednesday, 29th...9:00 A. M. | Tuesday, 28th...1:00 P. M. |
| Thursday, 30th...9:00 A. M. | Wednesday, 29th, 2:00 P. M. |
| Friday, 31st...4:30 A. M. | Thursday, 30th...2:00 P. M. |
| Saturday, June 1...2:30 P. M. | Friday, 31st...2:30 P. M. |

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST. BOAT CO.—Pier Harrison-st Pier.—Str. CHRYSTEEN AH daily 3 P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, B. Lake, H'straw, G. Pt., Verplanocks, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, T'town, S Sing, H'straw; ALEXIS, at 5, for the above and intermediate landings. Nyack & T'town Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

OLD-ESTABLISHED ALBANY AND Troy line steamers, landing at Catskill, from Pier No. 44 North River, daily, Saturdays excepted. Fare, 50 cents; half state rooms, 75 cents; fare to Catskill, 10 cents. Tickets via VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, connecting with railroads to all stations West and North, will leave as above at 6 P. M. Freight at reduced rates.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY—The beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves foot of Manhattan-st., on the East River, every afternoon at 2:45, and 33d-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

THE STEAMER ANTELOPE LEAVES New-York foot of Harrison-st., every MORNING at 8 o'clock, 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown and Nyack. (by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Peekskill. Tarrytown omitted on Sunday.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The beautiful steam-boat NEW WHITE HAVEN, foot of Market-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30, and 33d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton; the MARY POWELL, from Vesey-st., Pier No. 20, every afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily foot of Market-st 2½, and 33d-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

## RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, May 13, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:00 A. M.—Greenport Mail-train.
8:00 A. M.—Sag Harbor, Southampton Bridge, Hampton, and all stations on Sag Harbor Branch.
9:00 A. M.—Rockaway Excursion-train.
10:30 A. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
1:00 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
2:30 P. M.—Greenport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express-train.
3:30 P. M.—Sag Harbor Express-train.
4:00 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
4:30 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express-train.
6:00 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
7:00 P. M., from 34th-st., East River—Rockaway Express-train.
The above trains leave 34th-st. fifteen minutes later than James-slip.
Sunday trains for Far Rockaway and all stations leave 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M. and 12:15, 3:15 and 6:45 P. M.
Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.
8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
2.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 4 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot, Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

TO NEWPORT BY RAILROAD.
NEWPORT AND WICKFORD RAILROAD AND STEAM-BOAT COMPANY.
On and after May 20, 1872, cars for this road will leave the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8 A. M. and 12:15 P. M.

## COAL.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S SCRANTON

# COAL.

STOVE.....$5 50 FURNACE.....$5 00
GRATE & EGG..$5 00 CHESTNUT.....4 75
Per ton of 2,000 lbs., screened and delivered.
YARDS.—Nos. 204 and 206 East 32d-st.
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 East 41st-st.
OFFICES.—No. 54 1-2 West Broadway and 8th-av. 22d-st., junction
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner 8th-av.
ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

## STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

## DRY GOODS.

AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT

# E. RIDLEY & SON,

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.
TO-DAY.

# NEW STRAW GOODS.

# PRICES DOWN.

DOLLY VARDENS DOWN.
You can find every desirable braids and shapes here.
Largest stock in the City to select from.
All our departments filled with cheap goods.
SPECIALITIES.
Ribbons, Silks, Laces, Dress Trimmings.
Ten Thousand Silk Parasols at 45c., 65c., 75c., $1 up.
Embroideries, Leather Goods, Fans, Silk Fringes.
Fancy Goods, Ladies' Under-garments and Gent's.
ABOUT HALF REGULAR PRICES.
KID GLOVES,
At 50c., at 75c., Two Buttons.
Edward, warranted, Two Buttons, $1 and $1 25 pair.
Ridley's Seamless, $1 25 and $1 35 pair.
Gent's Gloves, $1 and $1 50, warranted.
Our Guipure Laces are less than importers' prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

# JOBBING ROOMS.

AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT.
TO MILLINERS AND STORE-KEEPERS.
AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON'S,
Grand-st., New-York,
The greatest assortment of SILK MILLINERY, and STRAW GOODS in this City.
CHEAP.
SPECIALITIES;
FEATHERS, FLOWERS, REPS, GROS-GRAIN RIBBONS, SASHES, LACES, HATS, BONNETS, &c., &c.
Desirable Scarf Goods can be found here.
Best low-price Kid Gloves in America.

# E. RIDLEY & SON'S,

Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery. Depot of Mme. Demorest's reliable Patterns.

# FROM AUCTION.

RICH LACE GOODS, WHICH WE ARE OFFERING AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Guipure Sacques, Blk. Thd. Flounces,
Guipure Points, Blk. Thd. Scarfs,
Guipure 4-4 Points, Blk. Thd. Capes,
Bought at recent FORCED SALES, and which are SELLING FREELY. COME AND SEE.

# MILLER & GRANT,

No. 879 BROADWAY, between 18th and 19th sts

PINEAPPLE DRESS GOODS.
A new and elegant assortment just received at low prices; imported and for sale by FOUNTAIN & CO., No. 839 Broadway, upstairs.

## MILLINERY.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.—WHITE CHIP Hats, Bonnets and Trimmings, Flats, new est styles. Only place to find them. Ribbons, Flowers, Frames, cheap. Dolly Vardens only fifty cents. Dress Patterns half price. Also dress-maker wanted. Remember, opposite Stewart's, No. 773 Broadway, Mme. BINNS' Millinery.

LADIES' HATS, CHILDREN'S HATS, Dress Bonnets, $10, worth $15; School Hats, real Lace Bonnets, $20, worth $40. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway, upstairs. Don't make mistake.

## PROPOSALS.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.
OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY, Corner Houston and Greene-sts., (entrance on Greene.) NEW-YORK CITY, May 28, 1872.
(Post-office Box No. 1,811.)
Sealed proposals in duplicate, will be received at this office until June 26, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of condemned cannon, shot, shell, wrought-iron gun-carriages, and scrap, cast and wrought-iron from gun-carriages, all of which are now on hand at Governor's Island, Forts Lafayette and Gibson, New-York Harbor, and Alleghany Arsenal, Pittsburg, Penn.
This sale contemplates the disposition of the following:
AT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW-YORK HARBOR.
28 cast-iron cannon and howitzers, weighing from 100 to 900 pounds each.
42 cast-iron cannon and howitzers, weighing from 900 to 4,000 pounds each.
171 cast-iron cannon and mortars, weighing from 4,000 to 10,000 pounds each.
94 cast-iron cannon, weighing from 7,000 to 10,000 pounds each.
37 cast-iron cannon, weighing from 10,000 to 15,000 pounds each.
5 cast-iron cannon, with wrought-iron bands, weighing about 1,700 pounds each.
37 cast-iron cannon, with wrought-iron bands, weighing about 11,200 pounds each.
10 steel cannon, weighing from 700 to 1,200 pounds each.
633,324 pounds (estimated) cast-iron projectiles.
100,000 pounds (more or less) bronze cannon.
AT FORT LAFAYETTE, NEW-YORK HARBOR.
12 cast-iron cannon, weighing about 7,200 pounds each.
10 cast-iron cannon, with wrought-iron bands, weighing about 9,800 pounds each.
20 wrought-iron gun-carriages and chassis, weighing about 5,000 pounds each.
12,000 pounds (estimated) cast-iron projectiles.
AT FORT GIBSON, NEW-YORK HARBOR.
10 cast-iron cannon, weighing about 7,200 pounds each.
2 cast-iron howitzers, weighing about 5,700 pounds each.
10,000 pounds (estimated) scrap, cast and wrought-iron from gun-carriages.
AT ALLEGHANY ARSENAL, PITTSBURG, PENN.
About 25,000 pounds bronze cannon.
Further information can be had on application at this office, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C.
Terms cash. Ten per cent. at time of award, and the remainder when the property is delivered. Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of the stores, which will be delivered by the Government on the wharves at the respective posts. Cannon, if sold as scrap, will be delivered optional with the Department, with or without trunnions.
The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids which are not deemed sufficient or satisfactory.
Prior to the acceptance of any bid it will have to be approved by the War Department.
Proposals will be addressed to "United States Ordnance Agency, New-York," indorsed Proposals for Purchasing Condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores.
Brevet Colonel United States Army,
Major of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD ENGRAVING.
OFFICE OF THE CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER, WASHINGTON, May 27, 1872.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, June 4, 1872, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the Drawing and Engraving on Wood, twenty-eight illustrations, octavo size page, three small cuts of machinery, &c., and three small cuts of insects.
The engravings are all to be executed equal to the best heretofore used in illustrating the Agricultural Report, and finished and delivered at this office within thirty days from the time the contract is executed.
The Congressional Printer reserves the right to reject any and all bids that are regarded by him as incompatible with the public interest.
The drawings can be seen at any time after this date upon application at this office.
Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Wood Engraving," and addressed to A. M. CLAPP, Congressional Printer, Washington, D. C.
A. M. CLAPP, Congressional Printer.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.
OFFICE ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, DAVID'S ISLAND, NEW-YORK HARBOR, May 27, 1872.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received until 12 M. 4th day of June, 1872, at 12 M., for all the fresh beef required at this post for six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General may direct, contract commencing July 1, 1872.
Details and requirements furnished by the undersigned, a copy of the latter, with this advertisement, to be attached to each proposal offered.
H. BISBEE ALDRICH,
First Lieutenant Eighth Infantry,
Acting Commissary Subsistence.

PROPOSALS FOR KEEPING BUOYS.
OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, THIRD DISTRICT,
TOMPKINSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y., May 20, 1872.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on MONDAY, the 27th day of June next, for raising, repiecing and keeping in their proper positions, and in good order, all the buoys now in the Hudson River, between Albany and Troy, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the 1st day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying to this office.
By order of the Lighthouse Board.
J. H. STRONG,
Commander United States Navy,
Light-house Inspector Third District.

PROPOSALS FOR KEEPING BUOYS.
OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, THIRD DISTRICT,
TOMPKINSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y., May 20, 1872.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 17th day of June next, for raising, repiecing and keeping in their proper positions and in good order all the buoys now in the channels of Lake Champlain, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the 1st day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying at this office.
By order of the Light-house Board.
J. H. STRONG,
Commander United States Navy,
Light-house Inspector Third District.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

WATER GAP HOUSE,
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.
This large and elegant hotel, just completed, will open on the 12th June. No paths have been spared in making it as perfect as possible. Gas and water throughout. Scenery the finest in the country. Terms, $3 per week; $1 per day.
L. W. BRODHEAD & BRO., Proprietors.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,
Woodsburg, Long Island.
This magnificent hotel, having been greatly enlarged and improved, is now the finest and best equipped in this State; will be opened June 1; can be reached either by South-side or Long Island Railroad in forty minutes. For cards and terms address
N. T. HEWELL, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,
Will open June 10. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventy-seven acres on the Hudson. Mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world. Pleasure grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

THE GRAND UNION HOTEL,
AT SARATOGA SPRINGS,
Will open for the reception of guests June 1. Applications for rooms can be addressed to Saratoga Springs, or the Gilsey House, New-York, where diagram of rooms can be seen.
BRESLIN, GARDNER & CO., Proprietors.

WEST END HOTEL,
AT LONG BRANCH,
Will open for the reception of guests June 15. Applications for rooms can be addressed to Long Branch, or at the Gilsey House, New-York, where diagram of rooms can be seen.
SYKES, GARDNER & CO., Proprietors.

PITNEY HOUSE,
SARATOGA SPRINGS.
Is now open for the reception of guests. On application rooms can be secured for any time during the season. Terms reasonable.
JEROME PITNEY, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOTEL, ORANGE, N. J.
Has been THOROUGHLY RENOVATED, and is now open for reception of Summer boarders. A first-class billiard hall and livery stable attached to the hotel.
J. W. McCHESNEY, Proprietor.

SEND FOR SPECIAL LOW RATES, FROM JUNE 1 OR JUNE 15, TO THE EQUINOX HOUSE, Manchester, Vt.

HURLBERT HOUSE, BOONVILLE, N. Y., offers to persons desirous of obtaining board one of the most delightful situations in the State, with new and elegantly-furnished rooms; first-class table.
Boonville is on the Black River Railroad, eighteen miles from Trenton Falls, and on the edge of the great North Woods. One hour's drive will take guests to the best trout fishing in the State. For families desiring retirement, is one of the most healthful inland locations. Terms moderate. For further particulars address GEO. A. MAY, Boonville, N. Y.

OTSEGO MINERAL SPRINGS.—White sulphur, iron and magnesia springs at Cherry Valley, N. Y.; reading mountain air, fine drives, yachting and fishing, and picturesque scenery; six miles from Sharon, twelve from Richfield, and four from Otsego Lake; second season of the new Grand Hotel, with unsurpassed accommodations, and health, comfort, pleasure and recreation at liberal terms. Particulars at Robinson's Hotel, No. 18 East 16th-st.

SUMMER BOARD ON BERKSHIRE HILLS.—BERKSHIRE SODA SPRING HOUSE, Great Barrington, Mass.; H. H. PECK, Proprietor—Accessible by railroad from New-York; pure mountain air, fine drives, beautiful scenery, and good accommodations at reasonable prices. For terms, address as above, or apply to OSCAR TIBBALS, No. 444 Broadway; GEO. C. FARRAR, No. 73 Wooster-st.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., TWENTY minutes' drive from depot, one hour and twenty-five minutes from foot of Barclay-st. Health of the pure mountain air, picturesque scenery, fine drives and all the advantages of country living, can obtain board on moderate terms for the season in the Grand View House, now open for boarding. For terms, references, &c., apply at No. 45 5th-av.

WEST POINT.—FARRY HOUSE—LAND AT COZZENS'S DOCK.—This new and elegant hotel on the banks of the Hudson, adjacent to the falls and Cozzens' Hotel, will be opened about the 1st of June. Terms for June, $3 per day or $17 per week. Address S. A. COZZENS, Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y.

GLEN HAVEN WATER-CURE AND SUMMER RESORT, GLEN HAVEN, CORTLAND COUNTY, N. Y.—Head of Lake Skaneateles, this mountain scenery, excellent soft water, boating and fishing, neat rooms, good table, pleasant home, always open. Terms moderate. Send for circular.
R. T. KING, Proprietor.

EDGCOMB HOUSE, EASTERN POINT, New-London, Conn.—Opens June 1. Accommodations for 200; everything new and desirable. Inquire of FRANK G. MILLER, No. 12 Maiden-lane, New-York, or
E. S. EDGCOMB, Proprietor.

CANADARAGO HOUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.—This popular hotel will open June 1; large airy rooms; unexceptionable cuisine; charming scenery; fine drives; boating, fishing, &c., &c. Address, by mail or telegraph,
F. STANTON, Proprietor.

"HAHNEMANN MAGNETIC MOVEMENT CURE" cures without drugs, will be opened at Brown's Hotel, corner 14th-st. and 4th-av. Application for treatment can be made to C. C. and P. A. F. DUSENBURY, No. 8 West 45th-st., New-York. Send for circular.

POINT PLEASANT.—PERSONS WILL be accommodated with first-class board at this delightful location after June 1; in the view of the South Dumble Islands, &c.; excellent boating and fishing; terms reasonable. Address
W

# THE WORKING MEN.

## Continuance of the Eight-Hour Struggle.

### Meetings and all Day Sittings—Accessions to the Ranks of the Strikers—The Prospect of a Settlement.

#### The Piano-Makers' Strike.

The strike of the German journeymen piano-makers was yesterday made general by the strike of the men employed by the Steinway firm and of those employed in seven or eight of the smaller establishments. This morning Mr. STEINWAY is to have a conference with the men, upon which will probably depend the settlement of the matter. The Committee for the management of the strike was permanently in session at the Germania Assembly Rooms, receiving reports of the progress of the strike, and directing the efforts of the men. A delegation of the Brooklyn piano-makers appeared at the Assembly Rooms, announcing that they have joined the strike, and a communication was received from Boston, stating that the piano-makers there will strike on Saturday. In this City only one firm (SCHUETZE & LUDOLPH) has agreed to the terms of the men.

#### The Marble-Cutters.

At the meeting of the marble-cutters' organization at No. 307 Third-avenue, last night, EDWARD QUINN was elected Chairman in place of JOHN MCKNIGHT, who has resigned. Reports from several bosses have been received agreeing to the eight-hour demand but stipulating a reduction of wages. The men will not at present entertain this proposition. A meeting of the bosses will be held today, when a committee of the workmen will wait upon them. An announcement of a strike of all the marble-cutters in Jersey City and Hudson City, except in one shop in each place, was received with applause. Late in the evening the meeting held a secret session. The hall was crowded, and 150 members, it was said by the Secretary, were initiated. The men will again assemble at the hall at 8 o'clock this morning. A delegation from Brooklyn will attend the meeting to-night.

#### The Strike of the Pattern-Makers.

The striking pattern-makers were in session all day yesterday, receiving reports from the various committees sent to those shops where the men were still working on the old terms. The reports were in the main of a favorable character. A special meeting will be held this evening at the Germania Rooms, Twenty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue, when some decisive line of action will be agreed upon. Great interest is felt in regard to the men employed in DELAMATER'S establishment, who have not yet declared themselves in favor of the strike. The strike hitherto has been confined principally to the house pattern-makers, but now the machine pattern-makers are in the majority, and with this important accession it is the general opinion of the men that the strike will terminate favorably to themselves this week.

#### The Cabinet-Makers, Wood-Carvers, and Upholsterers.

The Managing Committee of the cabinet-makers, wood-carvers and upholsterers, yesterday, received reports from the following additional shops, announcing that proprietors accepted the eight-hour rule: Cooke & Martin, Bowery; I. Stolz, Bowery; Zoehr, Mercer-street; Vandewater, Ann-street; Evers, Twenty-seventh-street; Homann, Columbia-street; Hollacher & Co., North William-street; D. Janssen, Nassau-street, Brooklyn. This makes a total of about 115 firms who have accepted the terms of the men.

#### The Strike in Long Island City.

Yesterday morning the marble-cutters and polishers in the various stone yards of the Second Ward joined the strike, and refused to work unless their time was reduced to eight hours. They demanded $3 50 for the day's work. Three of the firms consented to accept the terms, but the men would not return to work unless all the yards would adopt their scale. In the afternoon a deputation of 100 men from the Cabinet-makers' Union, New-York, visited the city and attempted to persuade the workmen at AUTENREITH'S cabinet factory and at the Refrigerator Works to join the movement.

#### The Sash and Blind Makers.

The sash and blind makers, who have just formed a Union, numbering about 100 members, met at Military Hall, in the Bowery, last night. All the principal shops in the City were represented, and the men stated that in these the eight-hour rule had been adopted. Their average wages are $3 50 per day. A delegation of the Brooklyn sash-makers was present, stating that their employers are willing to accept the eight-hour rule as soon as an organized demand is made for it.

#### The Varnishers and Polishers.

A managing committee of the varnishers and polishers is continually in session at Jefferson Hall, in Avenue A. All the varnishers and polishers employed in the piano manufacturing business are on strike, while most of those employed in the furniture manufacturing business are again in employment on the eight-hour principle. About sixty new members were enrolled for the Varnishers and Polishers' Union yesterday.

#### Meeting of Wood-Turners, Planers and Others.

A meeting of wood-turners, planers, moulders and machinists was held last evening, at Harmonic Hall, Essex-street, for the purpose of organizing preparatory to a general strike. Mr. CHARLES DIMSE in the chair. A vote as to whether or not the organization should affiliate with the Central Committee, was carried unanimously. A number of the workmen present enrolled themselves in the organization, after which the meeting adjourned.

#### The Wood Machinists.

The wood machinists held a meeting at Meyer's Hall, Third-avenue, near Forty-first-street, last night, CHRISTIAN WOLFE presiding, to organize a union society. A number of men signed the rolls and paid an entrance fee. These mechanics are engaged in wood-planing, moulding, and sawing, and are very numerous in the City. They intend ultimately to strike for the eight-hour system.

#### Interfering With Workmen—Arrests of the Disturbers.

Between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday, a gang of thirteen piano-makers who are on strike, assembled in front of the factory of Mr. GEO. STECK, in Thirty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, with the intention of preventing the workmen who are not engaged in the strike from returning to their work after dinner. Mr. STECK reported the matter to Capt. CAFFREY, at the Twentieth Precinct Station-house, who dispatched Sergt. JAMES with a platoon of men. The Police proceeded to the factory and arrested Michael Murphy, John Bruney, Terrence Carroll, Wm. Devine, Charles Reumen, John Farley, Michael Hener, John H. Schetigen, Morris Fick, Conrad Baisle, John Henderlet, E. F. Hemetts and John Morne. They were taken to Jefferson Market, accompanied by a large number of their friends and sympathizers. Arriving there, Mr. STECK told Judge LEDWITH that he had no desire to push the complaint, provided the prisoners would pledge themselves not to interfere with his workmen. This promise having been given, the men were all discharged amid the applause of their friends.

#### Artists' Sale.

A number of our best known artists have placed on view at the Somerville Gallery a collection of their works, which will be offered for sale on Thursday evening next. Among them we notice a fine view by R. S. GIFFORD, and a battle scene by J. JULIAN SCOTT, which received very favorable notice when exhibited at the Union League Club; a fine prairie scene by A. H. WYANT, several landscapes by HOMER MARTIN, one by GEORGE JUNES, a fine study of canine life by GEORGE BUTLER, a small landscape by BOUGHTON, with a marine view and several genre pieces by THOMAS GAYLORD, besides specimens by FOXCROFT COLE, ALEXANDER LAWRIE, A. H. BALDWIN, and others.

#### Report of the Examining Committee of the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty.

The Examining Committee of the Committee of Fifty, to whom was intrusted the duty of investigating the fiscal affairs and business transactions of the Brooklyn Board of Supervisors, reported that the minutes of that body clearly showed that a majority of the Board acted as if the amounts committed to them for disbursement were lawful plunder, to be squandered at will. The report recited a number of instances where unlawful bills were presented through the agency of "middlemen" and passed by the Board of the Supervisors who had cognizance of the fact, and it then proceeds to give a statement of the expenses of the Judiciary. For the year ending July 31, 1868, the amount expended was $80,500, and for the year ending July 31, 1871, $229,684, showing an increase of $149,184 without any corresponding increase in the business of the Judiciary to warrant it. The Committee also called attention to the recklessness and extravagance in advertising, printing, &c., which is perfectly unprecedented, and also to the immense sums of money appropriated for the repairs of armories, hospitals and other public institutions, of which they were not apprised what amount, if any, was actually expended. The report concluded by the statement that appropriations to the Board of Supervisors was reduced $500,000 on the estimates for the year 1871, but it refrained from comment on the subject until an opportunity could be had to inquire into the character of the disbursements.

## JEALOUSY AND BLOOD.

### A German Stabs his Wife and her Lover in Orchard-Street, and Tries to Kill Himself.

In the apartments of FRANZ LINDEMANN, in the rear portion of the second floor of the premises No. 43 Orchard-street, was enacted, yesterday morning, a domestic tragedy, terrible in its details, and exhibiting a most lamentable phase of City life. CHRISTIAN TREFZ and his wife, LOUISA, Germans, about thirty and twenty-eight years old, had been married about four years previous to their emigration to this country four years ago; had no children, and led very unhappy lives. The husband, it is claimed, often behaved very brutally to his wife: TREFZ had been unfortunate in his business, and on arriving here he settled in the Tenth Ward, and opened a small baker's-shop. He was forced by adverse circumstances to live in almost abject poverty. This state of affairs tended to increase the unhappiness which existed between the pair. About two years ago FRANZ LINDEMANN, a young German painter, arrived in this City from his native land, the same portion of Germany as TREFZ and his wife came from, and made their acquaintance. A close intimacy sprang up between him and Mrs. TREFZ, much to the disgust and annoyance of the husband, who regarding his frequent visits as intrusions, became more brutish in his temper and quarrelsome. About a year ago TREFZ, in a quarrel, beat his wife severely. The next day she disappeared, and her husband soon after learned that she was living in Philadelphia with LINDEMANN. He wrote her several letters beseeching her to return to him, and promising to act differently in the future. Soon after, TREFZ, who had hoarded up $500, went to Philadelphia, and induced her to return with him. In this City, with the money, they started a bake-shop at No. 108 Allen-street, and for a short time lived happily, but soon the old life recommenced. LINDEMANN followed them from Philadelphia, and renewed his visits to Mrs. TREFZ during her husband's absence, to which the latter objected, but Mrs. TREFZ insisted upon receiving them. On Sunday, the 12th inst., they quarreled about LINDEMANN, and TREFZ threatened to kill him if he came there again. During the quarrel he beat her severely. On the same afternoon she packed up all her clothes and left the house and sought the protection of LINDEMANN, and together they hired apartments at No. 43 Orchard-street as man and wife. The flight of his wife rendered TREFZ desperate, and he was almost beside himself with rage and jealousy. He discovered where the guilty pair were, and yesterday left his bake-shop at 8 o'clock in the morning, without his coat and hat, and rushed to the premises No. 43 Orchard-street. He rapped loudly at the door, which was opened by a servant-girl who asked him what he wanted. He brushed rudely by her without deigning to reply, and at once proceeded to the door of a room occupied by LINDEMANN and Mrs. TREFZ. He knocked, and it was opened by LINDEMANN, who demanded what his business was. Paying no attention to LINDEMANN, but seeing his wife sitting on a lounge near the door of the apartment, TREFZ appealed to her in the most persuasive terms to return to him. Mrs. TREFZ was obdurate, however, and replied that she would not. LINDEMANN, alarmed at the appearance of the infuriated husband, had been edging toward the door to make his escape. As he endeavored to brush past TREFZ, who was still standing near the door, the latter appeared for the first time to be aware of his presence, and suddenly thrust his hand into his bosom and drew forth a large-bladed dirk-knife, and muttering a terrible oath plunged it into LINDEMANN'S right side with such force as to break off the point of the knife as it struck against a bone. He then drew the weapon as LINDEMANN again and again, and succeeded in cutting two severe gashes on his right hand and arm. LINDEMANN, with the blood flowing from his wounds, rushed down-stairs, and took refuge in the lower part of the house. TREFZ being left alone with his wife appeared to be seized with madness, for he jumped upon the unfortunate woman with the ferocity of a tiger, and holding her by the throat stabbed her no less than fourteen times with the dirk-knife, wounding her on the breast, abdomen, arms, head and face. She screamed for help, and the tenants of the lower portion of the house on entering the room were just in time to see the would-be murderer place the dagger against his left side and with both hands press the blade into his body. He sank fainting to the floor, and was soon insensible. Mrs. TREFZ had swooned on the lounge, and was almost completely covered with blood. One of the horrified spectators rushed to the Eldridge-street Police Station and informed Sergeant CARR of what had occurred. The sergeant, with several officers, hastened to the scene. TREFZ, who was still insensible, was placed on a stretcher and carried to the Station-house. An ambulance was on hand, and the unconscious man was taken to Bellevue Hospital. LINDEMANN was also taken to the Police Station and thence to the hospital. TREFZ was found to be in a very critical condition, and it is feared that the wound will prove fatal. On examination it was found that LINDEMANN'S wound, though a fearful gash, was not of itself dangerous, and after dressing the wound, together with those on his hand and arm, the surgeons permitted him to return home. Police Surgeon SAVILLE was summoned to attend Mrs. TREFZ, who was too much exhausted from loss of blood to be moved from the house. The surgeon found fourteen distinct stab-wounds on the woman's body, none of them dangerous injuries, unless they should become complicated with erysipelas. The woman was very much weakened by shock and hemorrhage, but during the afternoon she rallied, and was much stronger. No immediate danger is apprehended, though great care will be required to insure her recovery. Several of her female friends and LINDEMANN are in attendance upon her.

## THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

### Editorial Elections—Complimentary Resolutions to Dr. Durbin—A Basis of Representation Adopted.

The religious exercises were conducted yesterday by Dr. WENTWORTH, of Troy, formerly missionary to China. Mr. EDWARDS, presented a report from the Committee on the Book Concern, recommending the order in which the editors of the church periodicals and journals shall be elected from day to day. The subject was laid on the table in order to take up report No. 2 of the Sunday-school Committee, which provides for a change in the discipline so as to create the office of editor of the *Sunday-school Journal*. The report was adopted. On motion of Mr. MCALLISTER, report No. 4 of the same Committee was also adopted. It provides for several changes in the discipline relative to the conduct of Sunday-schools, and proposes a number of statistical questions for each Superintendent to answer. A motion of Dr. MARTIN to suspend the regular order and and take up the report of the Committee on Education was tabled.

Dr. DE PUE rose to a question of privilege, and offered the following resolution:

*Whereas*, JOHN P. DURBIN, D.D., has been constrained by advanced years to yield to other hands the banner he has borne so long and so well, we, therefore, the members of this General Conference, on behalf of the whole Church, record our deep sense of his eminent services to the cause of Christ in this most important department of Christian work. We shall hold in grateful remembrance the rare qualities which gave him an eminent place in the pulpit, on the platform, at the Secretary's desk, and in the various councils of the Missionary Society and of the Church. Of that Society, if not the actual founder, he was chief organizer; its admirable financial system originated in his mind, and was wrought into the machinery of the Church by his skillful presentation of it, and it will long endure as his best monument; and we tender to Dr. DURBIN our veneration and affection.

The resolution gave rise to considerable discussion, several of the delegates declaring that in stating that Dr. DURBIN was "chief organizer" of the Missionary Society, injustice was done to Dr. BANGS, Dr. PITMAN and other early workers in the Missionary Society. The resolution was finally adopted, however, on a rising vote. On motion of Dr. CURRY, the Board of Managers were requested to continue Dr. DURBIN'S salary for three months, and on motion of Dr. LORD he was also made an honorary Secretary of the Missionary Society. Bishop JANES remarked that Dr. DURBIN would probably address the Conference before its adjournment.

Report No. 2 of the Church Extension Committee was then taken from the table for discussion. The point objected to was the provision obliging ministers to report directly to the Conference each year the amount raised by them for the Church Extension Society. With a slight modification, the report was adopted by a vote of 221 to 78. The report of the Book Committee, relative to the election of officers, was then considered. It was adopted after being amended, so as to have the election take place daily immediately after the reading of the minutes. The following gentlemen were then elected: J. H. VINCENT, editor of the *Sunday-school Journal*; Dr. NAST, editor of the *Christian Apologist*; HENRY LIEPHART, editor of the German magazine; Dr. WEEDS, editor of the *Quarterly Review*.

Report No. 1 of the Committee on Itinerancy was adopted, making the basis of representation one delegate for each forty-one delegates to the annual Conference. The report originally favored a basis of one to thirty-nine. Two ineffectual votes were taken for editor of the *Ladies' Repository*, and pending the counting of the third vote, the Conference adjourned.

#### The Case of Owen Geoghegan.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder HACKETT, the case of OWEN GEOGHEGAN, a Tammany delegate, charged with shooting MICHAEL MCNALLY, was called up for trial, but in consequence of the illness of the prisoner the case was postponed. The cases of JOHN O'CONNELL and WILLIAM HENNESSY, who were implicated in the same offense, were also postponed.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 28.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $60,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.. | | $30,000 U. S. 5-20 C, '67..117⅞ | |
| bet. call..... | 119⅛ | 10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C..112⅝ | |
| 55,000 U.S.5-20 C., '65..a.116⅛ | | 5,000 do.....b.112⅜ | |
| 100,000 do..bet. call..116⅛ | | 60,000 do.....c.113⅜ | |
| 50,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67..116⅛ | | 50,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R..111⅜ | |
| 10,000 do.....116⅛ | | 60,000 U. S. 6s, Cur...117⅛ | |

10 A. M.—SALES BEFORE THE CALL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 200 West. Union..... | 76¼ | 100 Union Pac.....b3. | 40 |
| 1300 Pacific Mail..... | 73⅛ | 600 do..... | 39⅝ |
| 500 do..... | 73⅛ | 600 do.....s2. | 39⅝ |
| 600 do..... | 73⅛ | 1600 do..... | 39⅝ |
| 400 do.....c. | 73⅛ | 300 do..... | 39⅝ |
| 700 do..... | 73⅛ | 300 do.....b3. | 40 |
| 300 do.....b3. | 73⅛ | 100 do..... | 40 |
| 1100 do.....c. | 73 | 100 do.....s3. | 40 |
| 300 do..... | 73⅛ | 100 do.....c. | 40⅛ |
| 1000 do..... | 74⅜ | 300 do.....b3. | 40⅛ |
| 100 do.....b3. | 73⅝ | 300 North-western.... | 73⅝ |
| 100 do.....s3. | 73⅜ | 400 do..... | 74 |
| 100 do..... | 73⅜ | 100 do..... | 74⅛ |
| 900 do..... | 73⅜ | 100 do..... | 74⅜ |
| 300 do.....c. | 73⅝ | 200 B., H. & Erie...s3. | 8 |
| 200 do..... | 73⅜ | 200 do.....s3. | 8⅛ |
| 100 do..... | 73⅞ | 300 do..... | 8 |
| 400 do.....s3. | 97½ | 100 do.....b3. | 8 |
| 100 do..... | 97⅝ | 100 do..... | 8⅛ |
| 200 do..... | 97⅜ | 700 do..... | 8⅜ |
| 100 Erie..... | 68 | 1300 do..... | 8⅜ |
| 100 do..... | 67⅜ | 200 C., C. & I. C....s3. | 39⅝ |
| 100 do.....s2. | 67⅜ | 200 do.....c. | 39⅝ |
| 100 do..... | 67⅜ | 200 do.....b3. | 39⅝ |
| 200 do..... | 67¼ | 40 do..... | 39⅝ |
| 200 do..... | 67⅛ | 100 do.....s3. | 40 |
| 200 do.....s3. | 67⅛ | 400 do.....b3. | 40⅛ |
| 200 Lake Shore..... | 95⅜ | 300 do..... | 40⅜ |
| 400 do.....s3. | 95 | 200 do.....b3. | 40⅜ |
| 300 do..... | 95⅛ | 100 do..... | 40⅜ |
| 100 do.....c. | 95⅛ | 100 do.....s3. | 40⅜ |
| 100 do..... | 95⅛ | 100 do.....b3. | 40⅜ |
| 200 Rock Island..... | 110⅞ | 600 do..... | 40¾ |

FIRST BOARD—10¼ A. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 Tenn. 6s, old... | 73¼ | 100 U. S. Express..... | 84⅜ |
| 4,500 Va. 6, Con..... | 56 | 100 do..... | 84⅜ |
| 1,000 Missouri 6s..... | 96⅛ | 200 West. Union Tel.. | 76⅛ |
| 2,000 Texas 10s, '76... | 84 | 200 do..bet. call. | 76⅛ |
| 4,000 Erie 4th..... | 94⅜ | 400 do..... | 76⅛ |
| 1,000 do..... | 95 | 100 do.....c. | 76⅝ |
| 1,000 B. & E.....n. | 97⅛ | 100 do.....c. | 76⅜ |
| 3,000 C. P. G. bds.. | 104⅛ | 100 Quick. Mining Co. | 22 |
| 1,000 do..... | 103⅜ | 200 do..bet. call. | 23 |
| 1,000 U. Pac. 1st. M.. | 92⅜ | 400 do..... | 34 |
| 11,000 do..... | 93⅛ | 300 do..... | 34⅛ |
| 2,000 O. & M. Ys, L.G.B.. | 81⅛ | 500 do..... | 35 |
| 2,000 do..... | 81⅜ | 200 do..... | 34⅛ |
| 2,000 L. S. Div. bds... | 96⅛ | 100 Quick. Pf.bet. call. | 42½ |
| 5,000 A. & P. 1st. M.. | 91 | 100 do..... | 43 |
| 60,000 T.&W. 1st St. L. D.....b3. | 92 | 100 do..... | 44 |
| 1,000 Tol. & W. 1st.. | 98 | 200 do..... | 45 |
| 1,000 Tol. & W. 2d..... | 90⅛ | 100 do..... | 45⅛ |
| 2,000 O. & M. Con.... | 98 | 100 do.....b3. | 46⅛ |
| 6,000 O. & M. 2d..... | 87 | 200 do.....c. | 47⅛ |
| 2,000 St.L. & I.M.1st. | 93 | 100 do..... | 47⅜ |
| 1,000 M.&St.P.7 3-10C. | 98 | 1000 N.Y.C & H.Cl.b.c. | 93⅛ |
| 2,000 Mor. & Es. 1st.. | 103 | 100 Erie...bet. call.c. | 67⅝ |
| 2,000 Bos., H. & E.1st. | 44⅜ | 600 do.....b3. | 67⅝ |
| 2,000 B., H. & E. G.. | 52 | 300 do..... | 67⅝ |
| 2,000 C. F. & M. 1st.. | 85 | 100 do..... | 67⅝ |
| 10,000 E.T., V. & G.1st. | 94⅜ | 300 do..... | 67⅝ |
| 5,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st. Iowa div . | 91⅛ | 100 do..... | 67⅝ |
| 26 Bank of N. Y..... | 136⅜ | 200 do.....s10. | 67⅝ |
| 10 Phœnix Bank..... | 104 | 200 do..... | 67⅜ |
| 22 Exan. Bank..... | 100 | 100 do..... | 67⅜ |
| 100 Con. Coal of Md.... | 44⅜ | 100 do..... | 67 |
| 100 do..... | 44⅜ | 100 do..... | 66⅞ |
| 100 do.....b. c. | 44⅜ | 100 do..... | 66⅝ |
| 100 do.....s3. | 44⅜ | 300 do..... | 66⅝ |
| 100 do..... | 44⅜ | 600 do..... | 66⅝ |
| 100 Wells, Fargo Ex.. | 94⅛ | 300 do..... | 66⅝ |
| 50 do..... | 95 | 200 do..... | 66⅜ |
| 50 do..... | 95 | 200 do..... | 66⅜ |
| 50 Am. M. U. Ex..... | 80 | 300 do..... | 66⅜ |
| 100 Pac. Mail. S. Co... | 74⅜ | 200 Harlem...bet. call. | 124⅛ |
| 10 do.....b. c. | 74⅜ | 200 C. & N. W.b. c.s3. | 74⅝ |
| 200 do.....s3. | 74⅜ | 600 do..... | 74⅜ |
| 400 do..... | 74⅜ | 400 do..... | 74⅜ |
| 200 do..... | 74⅜ | 34 L. S. & Mich. So.. | 95⅝ |
| 300 do..... | 75 | 200 do..bet. call. | 95⅝ |
| 200 do..... | 75⅛ | 600 do..... | 95⅝ |
| 800 do..... | 75⅛ | 700 do..... | 95⅝ |
| 600 do..... | 75⅛ | 600 U. Pac.bet. call. | 93⅜ |
| 200 do..... | 75⅝ | 800 do..... | 40⅜ |
| 2000 do..... | 75⅛ | 100 do.....b3. | 40⅜ |
| 1200 do..... | 75⅜ | 50 Chi. & R. I..... | 111⅜ |
| 100 do..... | 75⅛ | 200 do..bet. call. | 111 |
| 200 do..... | 75⅛ | 500 do..... | 111⅛ |
| 1300 do..... | 75⅛ | 700 do..... | 111 |
| 2400 do..... | 75⅛ | 200 Bost., H. & E.b. c. | 8⅛ |
| 200 do..... | 75⅛ | 600 do..... | 8⅛ |
| 100 do..... | 75⅛ | 100 do.....s3. | 8⅛ |
| 200 do..... | 75⅛ | 200 do..... | 8 |
| 100 do..... | 75⅛ | 500 do..... | 8⅛ |
| 500 do..... | 75⅛ | 200 do..... | 8⅛ |
| 300 do..... | 75⅛ | 200 do..... | 8⅛ |
| 3000 do..... | 75⅛ | 1200 do..... | 8⅛ |
| 300 do..... | 75⅜ | 1000 do..... | 7⅞ |
| 200 do..... | 75⅜ | 100 Ohio & Miss...bd. | 48⅛ |
| 500 do..... | 75⅜ | 100 do..bet. call. | 48⅜ |
| 100 do..... | 75⅜ | 200 do..... | 48⅜ |
| 200 do.....s3. | 75⅜ | 200 do..... | 48⅜ |
| 400 do..... | 75⅜ | 100 do.....c. | 48 |
| 300 do..... | 75⅜ | 100 do..... | 48 |
| 200 do.....c. | 75⅝ | 100 do..... | 48⅛ |
| 1300 do..... | 75⅜ | 100 do..... | 48⅛ |
| 900 do..... | 75⅜ | 100 do..... | 48⅜ |
| 200 do..... | 75⅝ | 200 C., C. & Ind. C.b.c. | 40⅜ |
| 200 do..... | 75⅜ | 200 do.....b3. | 40⅜ |
| 300 do..... | 75⅜ | 300 do..... | 40⅜ |
| 200 do..... | 75⅜ | 200 do..... | 40⅜ |
| 100 St. Louis & I. M.. | 100 | 1300 do..... | 40 |
| 28 C., C., Cin. & Ind. | 92¾ | 200 do..... | 40⅜ |
| 50 Rens. & Saratoga.. | 107 | 100 do.....s3. | 40⅜ |
| 200 Han. & St. Jo..... | 41½ | 100 do..... | 40⅜ |
| 100 do..bet. call. | 41½ | 100 do..... | 40⅜ |
| 100 Mil. & St. Paul Pf. | 79 | 100 do..... | 40⅜ |

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65..115 | | $10,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'8 1112⅝ | |
| 10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.....118⅛ | | 10,000 U. S. 5s, Cur.s3.117⅛ | |
| 200 U. S. 5-20 C., 67.s.117 | | 10,000 U. S. 10-40 Reg.111⅜ | |
| | | 4,000 do.....111⅛ | |

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ O'CLOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 West. Union..... | 76⅜ | 200 Union Pacific..... | 40⅛ |
| 400 do..... | 76⅜ | 300 do..... | 40 |
| 100 do.....b3. | 76⅜ | 100 do..... | 39⅞ |
| 100 do.....s3. | 76⅜ | 200 do..... | 39⅞ |
| 100 Quicksilver..... | 34⅛ | 500 Ohio & Miss..... | 47⅝ |
| do..... | 34⅛ | 300 do.....s3. | 47⅜ |
| 700 North-western.... | 74 | 200 do..... | 47⅜ |
| 100 do..... | 74⅛ | 200 B., H. & Erie.... | 7⅞ |
| 300 Pacific Mail..... | 75⅛ | 100 do.....b10. | 7⅞ |
| 100 do.....b30. | 75⅛ | 200 do..... | 7⅞ |
| 200 do..... | 75⅝ | 400 do..... | 7⅞ |
| 100 N. Y.C. & Hud.s3. | 97½ | 300 do..... | 7⅞ |
| 300 do..... | 97⅛ | 100 do.....s3. | 7⅞ |
| 200 do.....s3. | 97⅛ | 500 do..... | 7⅞ |
| 200 do..... | 97⅛ | 100 do..... | 7⅞ |
| 100 Rock Island..... | 110⅞ | 100 do.....s3. | 7⅞ |
| 200 Erie Railway..... | 68⅛ | 100 do..... | 7⅞ |
| 100 do.....s30. | 68⅛ | 500 do..... | 7⅞ |
| 100 do.....s3. | 68⅛ | 100 do.....b3. | 7⅞ |
| 100 do..... | 68⅛ | 100 do..... | 7⅞ |
| 200 Lake Shore.....b3. | 95⅛ | 100 C., C. & I. C..... | 40⅛ |
| 100 do..... | 95⅛ | 100 do.....s3. | 40 |
| 300 do..... | 95⅞ | 700 do..... | 40⅛ |
| 200 St. Paul.....s3. | 57⅞ | 100 do.....b3. | 40⅛ |
| 200 St. Paul Pref..... | 79 | 100 do..... | 40⅛ |

SECOND BOARD—2 P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $4,000 Ga. St. 7s..... | 90 | 200 Mariposa Pref.... | 2¾ |
| 13,000 Un. Pac. 1st.. | 93 | 108 Wells-Fargo Ex.. | 94⅜ |
| 5,000 Tol. & W. 2d M. | 93¾ | 800 W. Un. Tel.b. c.s3. | 76⅜ |
| 10,000 Ohio & Miss.2d. | 87 | 200 do..... | 76⅜ |
| 3,000 M. & St.P. 7 3-10 Conv..... | 98 | 100 Quick. Min. Co.... | 34⅛ |
| 2,000 H. & St. Jos. 8s, Conv. bds.... | 92 | 200 do..... | 34⅛ |
| 200 C. Coal of Md.b. c. | 44⅛ | 100 N. Y.C & H.b.b.c. | 97½ |
| 200 do..... | 44⅜ | 100 Erie Railway.b. c. | 68⅜ |
| 800 do..... | 45 | 100 do..... | 68⅝ |
| 100 do..... | 45⅛ | 300 do.....bd. | 68⅜ |
| 100 do.....b60. | 45⅛ | 100 do.....bd. | 68⅜ |
| 100 do..... | 45⅛ | 200 do..... | 68⅜ |
| 100 do.....b30. | 47⅜ | 100 Erie Pref.....b30. | 83⅜ |
| 100 do.....s. | 45⅜ | 200 Harlem Railroad. | 124⅜ |
| 100 do.....b3. | 45⅜ | 100 L. S. & M. So..b3. | 95⅛ |
| 500 do..... | 45⅜ | 500 do..bet. call. | 95⅛ |
| 100 do..... | 45½ | 100 do.....b3. | 95⅜ |
| 200 do..... | 45⅜ | 700 Un. Pac.....b. c. | 39⅞ |
| 300 do..... | 45⅝ | 800 do.....s3. | 39⅞ |
| 200 do..... | 45⅝ | 100 C. & P. guar..b. c. | 91 |
| 100 Quick. Pref.....b. c. | 65 | 10 C., C., Cin. & Ind. | 93 |
| 100 Bruns. C. L..b. c. | 6½ | 900 Chi. & N. W.b. c. | 74⅛ |
| 100 Am. M. Un. Ex... | 79 | do.....s3. | 74⅛ |
| 100 U. S. Express..... | 83½ | 300 do..... | 74⅛ |
| 100 Pac. M. S.S.Co.b.c. | 75⅛ | 300 do..... | 74 |
| 100 do..... | 75⅜ | 400 do..... | 74 |
| 700 do..... | 75⅜ | 200 do.....bd. | 74 |
| 1000 do..... | 75 | 300 Bos., H. & E.b. c. | 7⅝ |
| 700 do..... | 75⅛ | 400 do..... | 8 |
| 700 do..... | 75⅛ | 100 do.....c. | 7⅞ |
| 100 do..... | 75⅜ | 100 H. & St. Jos.b. c. | 41⅜ |
| 400 do..... | 75⅜ | 100 Ohio & Miss..b. c. | 47⅜ |
| 1000 do.....bd. | 75⅜ | 300 do..... | 47⅜ |
| 1000 do..... | 75⅜ | 200 do.....bd. | 47⅜ |
| 100 do..... | 75⅜ | 500 do..... | 47⅝ |
| 1700 do..... | 75⅜ | 200 do..... | 47⅝ |
| 500 do..... | 75⅜ | 100 do..... | 47⅝ |
| 300 do..... | 75⅜ | 200 do..... | 47⅜ |
| 700 do.....bd. | 76 | 100 C., C. & I. C.b.c.d. | 40⅜ |
| 100 do.....s2. | 75⅜ | 600 do..... | 40 |
| 700 do..... | 75⅜ | 400 do..... | 39⅞ |

TUESDAY, May 28—P. M.

The absence of confirmatory official information from London today in regard to the Treaty, caused some disturbance to the Gold market this Afternoon, and sales from 113⅜@113⅝ ₱ cent. advanced to 114@114⅛ ₱ cent. There was nothing in the London quotations of the British or American Funds to support the doubt of the ratification of the Supplementary Article, and the Public Funds here continued to advance, while Exchange was steady at 109⅛@109⅜ ₱ cent. There was also a demand for the Pacific Railroad Mortgages, and other prime Bonds dealt in on both sides the Atlantic, the Central Pacific 6 ₱ cents advancing to 103⅜@104 ₱ cent. The Export engagements of Gold Coin for the steamers sailing tomorrow are reported $1,500,000.

On the Stock Exchange early in the day the Pacific Mail excited most interest. A resort to the somewhat stale trick of "legal injunction" by the Smith-Gould party, who were heavy sellers of the Stock yesterday down to 73 ₱ cent., failed of its intended purpose. The heavy sales were renewed this morning at 73⅛@73 ₱ cent., but at the First Open Board the Stock opened at 74⅛, and rapidly advanced to 75⅛ ₱ cent. The party inside the management and their following took the Stock freely, and on the discovery of this turn of the market a number of the *short* sellers of yesterday and early this morning rushed into the market to cover their contracts. The legal processes served last night, at the instance of two of the Brokers of SMITH & GOULD, and on the order of one of the Brooklyn Judges are not expected to amount to anything in reality more than the mere temporary annoyance of the officers of the Company, and the whole proceeding is regarded on the Street as an act of petty spite, or else of sheer desperation following the disastrous campaign against the President of the Company last week.

In the Railroads the speculation in the early part of the day was moderately active, but on prices barely maintained from last night. The weakness of Erie was again conspicuous, and some use was attempted of a rumor that forged Certificates are afloat. This story, we are assured by a leading Director, who speaks not alone from his own personal knowledge of the correctness of the transfers and registration, as verified some weeks ago, but from a note of this date from the Transfer Office to the purport that there is no foundation for the story. "All certificates transferred to date have been compared and canceled from the record book of numbers, and found to agree." The sales of the Stock were 68@67½@65½@65 ₱ cent.

The Western Roads gave way in the Afternoon ½@1 ₱ cent. from the best sales of the morning, and the general speculation appeared to be bearish, partly, it was said, in sympathy with the rumor from London, or Washington, which affected the price of Gold. This rumor, as explained above, no doubt grew out of the delay in the official information as to the action of the British Cabinet. At the close of the market, at 5 o'clock P. M., the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night. The Brokers reported Money through the day at 5@6 ₱ cent., strictly on call loan, and 6@7 ₱ cent. on loan subject to a few days' notice or not likely to be suddenly disturbed.

The Western Roads and Erie continued weak after the General Board broke up, Erie falling below 64 ₱ cent., and North-West selling at 73 ₱ cent. The Public Funds closed strong, and Gold steady at 114 ₱ cent.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MAY 28.

| | Monday. | Tuesday. |
|---|---|---|
| United States New 5s..... | 113 | 113 |
| U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.. | 115⅛ | 115⅜ |
| U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July.. | 117⅛ | 117⅜ |
| American Gold..... | 113⅜ | 114 |
| Bills on London, 60 days..... | 109⅛ | 109⅜ |
| N. Y. Central and Hudson..... | 97⅛ | 97⅜ |
| Chicago and Rock Island..... | 110⅞ | 110⅞ |
| North-west Common..... | 73⅜ | 73⅝ |
| Pacific Mail..... | 73⅛ | 75⅛ |
| St. Paul Preferred..... | 78⅛ | 78⅛ |
| St. Paul Common..... | 57⅛ | 57⅜ |
| Ohio and Mississippi..... | 47⅛ | 47⅜ |
| Western Union Telegraph..... | 76⅜ | 76⅛ |
| Erie..... | 64⅜ | 64⅜ |
| Union Pacific..... | 40 | 39½ |
| Lake Shore..... | 95⅛ | 39⅜ |
| C., C. and Indiana Central.... | 40⅛ | |

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange at 5 o'clock P. M., the general speculation was steady.

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 ₱ cent. reg., '81..... | 117⅛ | 5-20 coup., n. i. '65..... | 118⅛ |
| 6 ₱ cent. coup., '81.... | 119⅝ | 5-20 reg., '67..... | 116⅝ |
| 5-20 reg., '62..... | 114 | 5-20 coup., '67..... | 117⅛ |
| 5-20 coup., '62..... | 114 | 5-20 reg., '68..... | 117⅛ |
| 5-20 coup., '63..... | 114 | 5-20 coup., '68..... | 117⅝ |
| 5-20 coup., '64..... | 114 | 10-40 reg..... | 111⅛ |
| 5-20 reg., '65..... | 115⅛ | 10-40 coup..... | 112⅝ |
| 5-20 coup., '65..... | 116 | 5 cent. '81..... | 113 |
| 5-20 reg., n. i. '65..... | 116 | 6s currency..... | 117⅛ |

The